BRANCH OF THE

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,327—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons,	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
12thNov.	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th „	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th „	MARMORA	10509		
17th „	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st. „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284		
28th „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th „	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th „	ARABIA	7903		
25th „	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th „	EGYPT	7912		
22nd „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th „	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 135
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO, 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, at 3 p.m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDIA," 3,300 tons, on or about 15th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 11th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th November, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 151.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street;
Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

WM. McEWAN & CO.'s Renowned SCOTCH ALE.

C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY, moderately priced, very palatable, and in universal demand.

C. P. & CO.'S CLARETS, Well-known to the West of London Club Houses for the past 80 years.

OLD "CAMUSLYNIE STILL" Whisky. Unrivalled at the Price.

C. P. & CO.'S
OLD TAWNY PORT,
A FINE AFTER DINNER WINE. A GREAT TONIC.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO;
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickl increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES
IN
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
JEWELLERY.

- BRACELETS
- BROOCHES
- BUCKLES
- BUTTONS
- CHAINS
- CHARMS
- DIAMOND JEWELLERY
- EARRINGS
- FANS
- HAT PINS
- LINKS
- LOCKETS
- MUFF CHAINS
- NECKLACES
- PENDANTS
- RINGS JEWELLED
- SCARF PINS
- STUDS
- WATCHES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co's Establishment at Bombay is the very pleasantest shopping rendezvous in this City, where there are no wearisome solicitations to buy what you do not want, and the utmost courtesy at hand when you are in the mood to seek assistance.

AN INSPECTION OF
THE
PREVAILING DESIGNS
IN
ALL DEPARTMENTS
IS
RESPECTFULLY
INVITED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS : Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.

CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.

CHOCOLATE in silver foil.

CHOCOLATE in tins.

CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES
SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY
and over 300
CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BARNES & CO'S
OILMEN STORES
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,
GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT,
ESTABLISHED 1868.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE P. AND O. S. S. MONGOLIA'S VARIETY COMPANY will give a GRAND ENTERTAINMENT in the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK, on TUESDAY, Nov. 8th, at 8-30 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE. Collection in aid of Institute. For Particulars see Handbills.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have THIS DAY ADMITTED Messrs. JEHANGIR DINSHAW BATHA and ARDESHIR DINSHAW BATHA as PARTNERS in our Firm.

D. P. BATHA AND CO.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 7th and 8th proximo, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 31st October, 1904.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (Gun Fire) on TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1904, for the supply of about 13,650 TONS STEAM COAL for twelve months, from January 1st to December 31st, 1905.

(1.) A Deposit of Rs. 1,000 to accompany the Tender.

(2.) Form of Tender with Schedule, Specification, and Agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 5.

(3.) The Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Coal." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

(4.) The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

(5.) Each Tender will be received on condition that the Deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

(6.) The Tender must state whether English or Indian Coal is offered, and give the name of the Colliery.

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 4th November, 1904.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with Rule No. 11, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will D.V. be held on TUESDAY, November 22nd, 1904, at 6 p. m., at the office of the ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO., FORT, to approve of alterations in the Rules, suggested by Messrs. Little and Co., to enable the Association to hold Securities and to enlarge its scope of usefulness. All subscribers of Rs. 10 per annum and upwards are entitled to attend.

WORK ROOM, GRANT ROAD.

LADIES and others interested in the welfare of the poor are earnestly requested to SEND ORDERS for plain Needle Work, Dusters, etc., to the HONORARY SECRETARY of the Ladies Sub-Committee, Miss Edge, Girgaum Girls' High School, and so help the poor to help themselves.

R. S. HEYWOOD,
Hon. Sec. E, E, P. F. A.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.

SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (Gun Fire) on THURSDAY, 24th November, 1904, for the supply of about 500 TONS SOUTH HETTON SMITHY NUTS for twelve months, from January 1st to December 31st, 1905.

(1.) A Deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany the Tender.

(2.) Form of Tender with Schedule, Specification, and Agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.

(3.) The Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Smithy Nuts." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

(4.) The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

(5.) Each Tender will be received on condition that the Deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 4th November, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 737 of 1902.

HARILAL JAMNADAS and VITHALDAS ANANDJEE, Trustees (appointed) of the Estate of VANDRAVANDAS VRIJLAL, by the Consent Decree in Suit No. 210 of 1902.................. Plaintiffs

vs.

KUTBUDIN ABDUL RAHIM PALOBA and another .... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the First Day of FEBRUARY, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in all that piece of land situate on the East side of Ghogari Moholla in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 876, New No. 8040, Old Survey No. 8040, and New Survey No. 951, together with the buildings erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C. Ward No. 621 and Street No. 151 and 159, and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Ghogari Mohella, on the North by the house of Abdullakhan bin Baloo Miya and now of Mohomed Saley bin Shaikh Sadh Pinday, and on the South formerly by the house of Hajee Abdul Rahiman Pinday and now of Ashoo Malbaran and Fatma Malbaran, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. MADHAVJI VIRJI Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ ઍન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad Interim DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1904, at Rs. 2 per Whole and Rs. 5 per Quarter Share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, the 14th November, 1904, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. at the Registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ભગવાનદાસ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e. LALJEE NARANJEE,
Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th November, 1904.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOK of the above Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 18th November, 1904, both days inclusive.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of INSPECTOR of IRRIGATION in the above service, for a period of five years, at an annual salary of one thousand Egyptian Pounds, and a gratuity of one year's salary at the end of this period.

Applicants must be of English birth, and their age must not exceed 45 years. They must have had at least fifteen years' service in the Irrigation Branch of the Indian Public Works Department.

Applications, which should contain a full statement of services with certificates or references, should be addressed to

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
Public Works Department,
Cairo, Egypt.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1904, for the supply of the Articles noted below during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1905:—

B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES.
D. STATIONERY.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores and Stationery require, and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form, or Rs. 6 for the set of Three.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B, C and D) and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or Order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th November, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL TINS AND KEROSINE OIL CASES WITH TWO EMPTY TINS IN EACH CASE FOR A PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS COMMENCING FROM 1st DECEMBER, 1904.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, at Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, 1904, for the purchase of the above material.

TENDER.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

DELIVERIES—To be taken monthly of such Quantities as the Railway may have to dispose of.

PAYMENT—To be made to the Company's Cashier for each Lot prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, Parel, November, 1904

No. 2031 of 1904.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st November, 1904.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to SELECT a CANDIDATE for appointment as Probationer in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service. The selection will be made from persons of high educational qualifications who are not already in Government service. Applications are accordingly invited which must reach the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, on or before the 31st January, 1905. Applicants must produce evidence—

(i) that they are subjects of His Majesty or of a Native State or Prince in India under the suzerainty of His Majesty and have resided for not less than three years before the date of application within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of States under the political control of His Excellency the Governor in Council;

(ii) that they will be above 21 and below 25 years of age on the date above mentioned: the proofs of age and nationality required will be the same as under the rules approved by the Government of India for candidates proceeding to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service;

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* NOTE.—The following are the rules for the issue of certificates of age and nationality to Natives of India who are candidates for the examination for the Indian Civil Service held in England:—

"No. 404.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
ESTABLISHMENTS.
Simla, the 19th May 1898.
NOTIFICATION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules to be substituted for Rules VII and XI of the Rules published in Home Department Notification No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1885 (republished at pages 730 and 731 of Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated 30th August 1885, and also under Government Notification, Educational Department, No. 1537, dated 6th August 1895, at pages 845 to 848 of Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated 1–th idem), for the issue of certificates of age and nationality to Natives of India who are candidates for the examinations for the Indian Civil Service held in England:—

VII.—If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, he will issue a certificate declaring that the candidate has submitted the proofs of his birth to the Magistrate of the District or the Political Officer of the State, as the case may be, and has satisfied him that he was actually born on or about the date stated by him, viz., the day of 18 , at a place within His Majesty's Dominions. The nature of the evidence produced by the candidate must be stated in the certificate, which shall be given in the following form:—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the Indian Civil Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed † below and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the day of 18 , at , a place within His Majesty's Dominions.

[† Here enter details.]

* * * *

XI.—If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly and has established the fact that though born without the limits of His Majesty's Dominions he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions, he will issue a certificate in the following form stating the nature of the evidence produced regarding the candidate's birth:—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the Indian Civil Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed ‡ below and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the day of 18 , and that he was born at , a place without His Majesty's Dominions but that he is the son (grandson) of a person born in those dominions.

[‡ Here enter details.]"

(iii) as to the University degrees or other educational distinctions gained by them;

(iv) as to their proficiency and conduct in the shape of certificates from the heads of such educational institutions as they may have attended, provided that a candidate who has attended a college must produce a certificate from the Principal of such college.

2. The selected candidate will be required to satisfy Government after a special medical examination, to be conducted by the medical Board of the Presidency, that he is in all respects physically fitted for the performance of the duties required of an officer holding any appointment in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service.

3. The Probationer will be required to go through the course of equitation and obtain the certificate of proficiency and to pass the tests prescribed for Junior Members of the Indian Civil Service, viz., the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, including an examination in the language of the District to which he is posted. The Collector of the District to which he is appointed will afford him every necessary facility for acquiring the thorough insight into his duties. Except for special reasons, such probationer will not receive permanent charge of a taluka nor be invested with Magisterial powers until he shall have passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard. After the period of two years prescribed such probationer will ordinarily be appointed to the first vacancy occurring in the cadre of Deputy Collectors. His pay will be—for the first year of the probationary period—Rs. 150 per mensem, then until he passes the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, Rs. 175 per mensem, and after that Rs. 200 per mensem, until he obtains a substantive appointment in the Provincial Service.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. SLADEN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED for the Carriage and Wagon Department of the East Indian Railway, an ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 450 per mensem.

Candidates must have been trained in the Workshops of a British or other European Railway and have subsequently served on a Railway in British India or Ceylon for a period of not less than 2 years.

Applications in writing, giving full particulars of training and service &c., with copies of certificates, addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, Carriage & Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, will be received up to 30th November, 1904.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

TO LET.—HOUSE, at Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rebsch. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

LARGE Airy ROOMS with Bathroom attached, available with BOARD and LODGING. Apply No. 7, Navsari Chambers.

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE.—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

TO PENSIONERS.—WANTED, an ELDERLY man to take charge of Cottages at the Nasik Sanitarium for Women and Children. Rs. 35 a month and quarters. Apply to H. M. PHIPSON, 6 Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, A TRUSTWORTHY and an EXPERIENCED MAN in Provisions and Sundry Goods. For further particulars write to BAHADURJI, Care of J. B. KARANIS. SONS, Bookseller, Borah Bazaar, Fort.

LOAN of Rs. 5,000. Repaid by Monthly Instalments of Rs. 150 in 4 years. Apply Box "No. 1639," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, for Night Work, a 1st class ENGINEER, for a Press and Gin Factory Up-country. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box "No. 1622 N" care of "The Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, an OPERATOR and RETOUCHER accustomed to High Class and Artistic work for RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. Apply at once with Photo of self and Testimonials; thoroughly capable English gentlemen only need apply.

WANTED a LOAN. Best Security. Interest in Advance. Apply for other particulars to Box 1260 N. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BACHELOR wishes to MEET LADY, residing in or near Bombay, not over 45, with a view to Matrimony PHOTO required. Apply Box No. 1627 N., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazett"

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

TURKISH TOWELS.

		Rs.
SUPERIOR TURKISH HAND TOWELS	44″ by 23″	10 per doz.
FANCY STRIPED TURKISH TOWELS	44″ by 19″	6 ,,
HANDSOME FANCY TURKISH TOWELS	44″ by 23″	11 ,,
BATH TOWELS with fast red border	68″ by 34″	21 ,,
TURKISH BATH SHEETS	12″ by 54″	3 each.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA. CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, from 8 ans. to Re. 1 per Doz.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............ £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL................ £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.............. £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... ,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... ,, 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;
Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused

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ASTHMA.

H. COONDOO, Esq., Hoogly, writes:—"Your specific for ASTHMA has cured my dying wife completely. Pray you may live a long and prosperous life."

Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient.

DIABETES & ACIDITY.

N. C. BORNA, Esq., Shillong, writes:—"My best thanks to you for the benefit my son has derived by using your specifics for DIABETES and ACIDITY.

Price Rs. 3 each. For detailed account of TREATMENT and TESTIMONIALS please address

J. C. MOOKERJEE & Co.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT (BENGAL).

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of a Large Size Oil Picture representing "Venus."

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close partnership account—

One large size oil picture of "Venus" in rich gilt frame, 6 by 4 feet.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 322 of 1904.

Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha............................ Plaintiff
Vs.
Kanhyalal Kissonchand.............................. Defendant.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 VALUABLE WHITE DRILLED REAL PEARLS.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst, at 2 p.m., by order of A. K. Oliver, Esqr., the Commissioner of the High Court, pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 24th day of June, 1904—

23 Valuable white drilled real pearls, weighing about 300 chows.

For printed particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the Auctioneers at their office in Marine Street, Fort, or to Messrs Nanu Hormusjee and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed.

SALE OF VALUABLE FIVE-STORIED LANDED PROPERTY ON MINT ROAD AT NEW MODY BAY.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owners, Hiravaboo, widow of Bhanji Ludha Chatoorbhooj Bhanji, and the heirs of the late Gordhandas Bhanji, and with the consent of the Mortgagee, Mr Tricumdas Dooneersey, the following landed property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the messuage or five-storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay on the west side of Rampart Row, now called Mint Road, containing by admeasurement 304 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 728, 729 new No 5942, old survey No 1287 and new survey No 8524, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 1944, and Street Nos 140 142, and bounded on the east by Rampart Row now called Mint Road on the west partly by the property of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Baronet and partly by a property formerly of Jatha Varia and now of Khimji Lukhmidas, on the North by a property formerly of Jatha Varia and now of Khimji Lukhmidas, and on the South by the property of Nathoo Soonderji, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th November, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th, and FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant stores, &c., &c., consisting of hose leather, delivery belts forges, India-rubber scrap heaters and picks, bolts and nuts, rivets, drum, kegs, lamps of sorts, leather scrap, weighing machines, old rail pieces, tanks, bridge materials, girders, zinc scrap, pumps, large quantity of gun-metal, scrap copper, brass, cast and wrought iron, cast iron columns, old rails, steel scrap of sorts, wheels and axles, wood, gas lamps, surveying instruments such as levels and theodolites, tents, locks, tyres cut pieces, brass hydrants, cyphon boxes, earthenware pans, hoppers for carriage lavatories, soda bicarbonate, litharge golden scale, bells, old files, old fire bars, iron tubes, flats plates, Manilla ropes, derricks, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th November, 1904.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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HARVEY'S REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

EDOS,

THE TASTELESS PURGING POWDER

FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

In three strengths, namely, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, equivalent to a 5, 6, or 7 dram ball of Aloes.

THE EDOS PURGING POWDER has been introduced to obviate the difficulty and unpleasantness of administering Physic Balls, and is rapidly obtaining favour with Horse-Owners, proving itself a thoroughly effective and convenient physic.

PER PACKET 9 Ans.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA AND KIRKEE.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,
60, TAMARIND LANE.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903 .... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 .... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE
ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903 :—

Policies issued (Net)..........5,613 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period .... £ 369,655
Annual Income £1,332,130
Assets £8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 4.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£87 3-4	= — 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 3-4	= — 3-16
3 months' hence	26 1-2	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	58	= — 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·11 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·35 1-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 1-2	= + 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	= + 1-8
6 " " "	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " "Fine" Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	= + 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	2 5-8 per cent	= + 1-4

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 1-4 O.-N. strong

RAPESEED—
Brown 30 1-2 D.-J., done Dull,

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 3-8 N.-D., done steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5·44 plus 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 18,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Nov.-Dec. 5·31 +5	Dec.-Jan. 5·32 +5	Jan.-Feb. 5·33 +5
Feb.-Mar. 5·35 +6	Mar.-April 5·36 +5	April.-May. 5·37 +5
May-June. 5·38 +5	June-July 5·38 +5	July.-Aug. 5·38 +5

Receipts at U S Ports	78,000
Do. last year	61,000
Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Do. do Continent	3,000

In New York—

Spot	10·15
Futures, month of December	9·76 — 1-3
Do. do. March	9·95 — 14

In New Orleans—

spot	9 3-4
Futures, month of Feb.	9·81 — 17
Do. do. May	10·03 — 16
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

Weeks receipts at U. S. ports	482,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	134,000
Do. do. Continent	181,000
Stock at U. S. ports	780,000
Do. do. Interior ports	510,000

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 6,60,480
Gold Coin	" 1,05,000

Ex s. s. Arcadia from London.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 4th November, 1904 :—

Cotton	2,219 bales,
Wheat	20,475 cwts.
Linseed	3,990 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	569 "
Gingellyseed	4,764 "
Poppyseed	23 "
Groundnuts	92 "
Castorseed	2,641 "
Rice	7,105 "
Myrabollams	752 "
Cottonseed	6,830 "
Mowraseed	1,201 "
Gram	1,025 "
Joowar	2,311 "
Maize	366 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady.
Surats	quiet.
Good Bhownugger	—
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	87 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-8
Bar Silver	26 3-4

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135
Shanghai 30 do do	189
Japan 30 do do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash 97-3
1st Settlement ...30th November 97·3
Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	21st April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do	20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	13th October	5	do
Bank of Madras do	6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs. a. p.
Ready	5 9 0 to 5 10 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 4 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 5 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	Rs. 22 to 22 1-2

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish............Rs. 36
15 per cent Mixed............Rs. 35 35 1-2 Dec.-Jan.

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Pissi 91 per cent.............. Rs. 28
Club, No. 1 .... Rs. 28 1/2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		easier.
Estimated sales	bales	4,000
Imports	do.	24,000

	Nov.-Dec. 5·26 —5	Dec.-Jan. 5.27 —5
Jan.-Feb 5·28 —5	Feb.-Mch. 5·30 —5	Mch-Apl. 5·31 —5
Apl.-May. 5·32 —5	May-June 5·33 —5	June-July 5·33 —5
	July-Aug. 5·34 —5	

COTTON.—The local market is easier and prices about Rs. 2 lower. A moderate business is reported at the decline.

The Banks and produce markets are closed until Wednesday morning for the Diwali holidays.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Gts.	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Dely,
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	...	205	193	...	25 Dec.
Bengals (K.-G.) (Ry.terms)	...	203	186	...	25 Jan
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.		219	...	...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	214	208	25 Dec.
Do. do.	...	...	210	204	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.		221	...	...	25 do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)		224	...	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	226	...	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	252	...	...	1/25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	...	239	15/25 do
Jalgaon (M. G.)	...	...	217	211	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	213	207	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	...	214	204	...	25 Nov
Do	...	207	197	...	25 Dec.
Do.	...	205	195	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab	...	214	204	...	25 Nov
Do.	...	207	197	...	25 Dec.
Do.	...	205	195	...	25 Jan

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ROGERS—Oct 13, at Mylor, Cornwall, wife of H T S Rogers lieutenant, Indian Army of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALINGTON—TOOTH—Oct 15, at St Andrew's Well Sertile A H Alington, lieutenant, Royal Navy, son of Admiral Alington, to Janet Marchant, daughter of H H Tooth, M D C M G

BALFOUR—WALKER—Oct 13, at St Mark's Church, North Audley Street, C H M Balfour (Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation), to Fanny Horron, daughter of W G Walker.

BEADNELL—THOMSON—Oct 17, at Old Aberdeen, H J L Beadnell, of the Geological Survey, Public Works Dept, Egypt, son of Major C E Beadnell, R A (retired), to May Grace, daughter of the late R B Thomson, Public Works Dept, India.

CARTER-SAUNDERSON—Oct 11, at All Saints', Stoneycroft, Liverpool, R M Carter, Indian Medical Service, son of Mrs R E Carter, of Ootacamund, India, to Katie daughter of Mrs Saunderson.

EUSTACE—STONE—Oct 15, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, Major A H Eustace, D S O, 52nd Sikhs, Frontier Force, to Evelyn Mary, daughter of the late S Stonestreet, Kimberley, South Africa,

FRANCIS—DRAKE—Oct 12, at Emmanuel Church, West Hampshead, F S Francis to Lilian, daughter of D Drake, and granddaughter of the late Col. M Drake, B N I.

GARRETT—MELVILLE—Oct 11, at St John's Church, Notting Hill, London, J R Garrett, captain, Royal Marine Light Inf, to Rosa Muriel, daughter of the late J Melville of Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KERR—WILLIAMS—Oct 11, at St Andrew's Church, Eastbourne, S Keer (late Rifle Brigade), son of the late Col R D Kerr, R E and grandson of the Late Lieut-Col Lord R Kerr, K H, to Rosa Willismina, daughter of the late A Dymock, M D, J P.

KINCAID—GLASS—Oct 15, at St Bride's Church, London, C S Kincaid, major Irish Fusiliers, to Annie Henriette Glass, daughter of the late G Tyndall.

LAURIE—HOGG—Oct 15, at St. Philip's, Kensington, G C Laurie to Cecil, daughter of the late General G F Hogg, C B, Bombay Staff Corps.

MOORE—WILKINSON—Oct 15, at the Parish Church, Marylebone, Major F L Moore, of the 3rd Skinner's Horse to Harriet May, daughter of the late T Lewis Wilkinson.

PARKER—WILLAMS—Oct 12 at St Paul's Church, Knightsbridge F W. son of Lieut-Col. Parker, Stonebridge, Grantham, to Isabal Anne, daughter of Mr W B Williams.

STEUART—STEWARD—Oct 17, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Murrayfield, M B Steuart, to Maud Anne Sophia, daughter of the late Lieut Gen C S Steward, Madras Army.

WALTON—MORTON—Oct 12, at St Peter's Eaton Square Major E W Walton, R E, son of the late General B Walton Bengal Staff Corp to Grace Georgina, daughter of the late Surg Major E Morton, 2nd Belcochis.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Oct 13, at Gwdyr Mansions, Hove, Ada Mary, wife of Capt Adams, late the Queen's.

BAKER—Oct 17 at Hockliffe Lodge, Leighton Buzzard, T Baker, of the Southern Mahratta and South Behar Railway Companies, aged 44.

BEATON—Oct 11, at Brighton, Rev P Beaton M A chaplain to the Forces (retired), and 79.

CLARKE—Oct 13, at The Grove, Little Coxwell, Berkshire, Col R F N Clarke C B Ordnance Dept, aged 51.

ELLIOT—Oct 14, in London, Sir G Elliot, third baronet aged 35.

HANMER—Oct 11, at Grendon Rectory, Atherstone H Hanmer, rector of Grendon, son of Lieut Col T Hanmer, aged 90.

RANDELL—Oct 13, at Goodwood, Beckenham, widow of the late Surg Major H L Randell Army Medical Staff, principal medical officer, Straits Settlements, aged 63.

READE—Oct 12, D H P H Reade, lieutenant Border Regt son of Surg Gen Sir J Reade, K C B aged 28,

RITCHIE—Oct 14 at Kelvin House, South Lambeth Road, London, Helen, wife of A Ritchie, J B C C,

SIMPSON—Oct 9 G G Simpson colonel commanding 38th division Royal Field Art Meerut aged 47.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

McIVER—October 26, at Meerut, the wife of N A H Mc Iver, Assistant Engineer, Burmah Railways, of a daughter

MARRIAGE.

BRYNING—PORTER. FORBES—PORTER—October 12 at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Naini Tal, George Lancelot Bryning and Charles Alexander Forbes, to Ethel Porter and Nora Porter, daughters of J Porter, Chief Clerk, Bengal Command Office.

DEATH.

WYNN—October 26, at Bangalore, night of the Captain Thomas Wynn Late Army Remount Dept.

KEMP'S

"CHIRETTONES."

Tablets made from our well-known "SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE"—These contain the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with Quinine as Tonic and Antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and improves the digestion, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. As a general tonic it is not excelled by any remedy. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever.

Re. 1-0 per bottle of 100.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :
KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PHARMACISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY,

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 10-31m., 11-17a. Low water, 4-26m., 4-38a.
Banks closed : Dewalee holidays.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of October was 2,233, daily average 72, total of new admissions 1,030, Number of children vaccinated 62.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Porbunder, during the last month of October ending on 31st October the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,589, among them the number of new admissions was 861 classified as stated below :—Hindoos, 684 ; Mussalman, 130 ; Parsee, 2 ; other castes, 36 ; total 86. The average daily attendance was 33.

DESERTED CHILD.—A newly born male child was found deserted in the compound of the Government House, Parel, on Friday night. It appears that a Dhobie named Rajaram Gunesh residing on the other side of the compound wall, was awakened by the cries of the child at about midnight and gave information to the police, who had the child removed to the Motlabai Hospital. The child is doing well in the hospital.

AID TO THE CONGRESS AND BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Majmudar, and the Hon. Mr. Dikshit have been working at Colombo, for some days past to obtain and to the Congress and Bombay Exhibition funds, and have been successful in their efforts. At the instance, of Mr. Muncherjee Khan and Mr. Currimjee, leading merchants of Colombo, a meeting of the residents was held, at which the Hon. Mr. Setalvad delivered an address on the aims of the Congress and the Exhibition.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT IN BOMBAY.—Mrs Annie Besant, the eminent theosophist, arrived in Bombay, by the English mail steamer on Saturday morning. Among those present at the bunder to accord her a welcome were Messrs. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Jussawalla, Jehangir Ruttanjee Paraka, Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia, Dorabjee Framjee Romer and others. Garlands and bouquets of flowers were presented to the lady, who then drove to Chinee Baug, the bungalow of Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee at Girgaum Back Road. After resting there a short time, she left Bombay by the Calcutta express in the forenoon.

DEATH OF DR. E. K. TUKINA.—The death is announced of Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee Tukina in the forty-sixth year of his age. He passed the examination for the L. M. and S. degree from the Grant Medical College in the first class, and having opened a dispensary in the Chowksey Bazar, had secured a large clientele among the residents of the locality. He had also published a medical work. Deceased, having suffered from phthisis, was residing for some time in the Bahadurjee Sanitarium at Deolali. About a month ago, his wife went to visit him, at the Sanitarium, but on her return journey to Bombay, died in the railway train.

A NEW FIRE-TEMPLE AT MORA.—The ceremony of consecrating a new fire-temple at Mora, Ooran, opposite Bombay harbour, was performed by Dustoor Kaikhosroo Jamaspjee Jamaspasana, high priest, at Bombay, in the presence of a large number of Parsee visitors from Bombay and other places. There is a fixed population of about 200 Parsees at Mora, and a tower of silence was built there about two years ago. The fire-temple has been built by Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee Engineer, at the expense of Messrs. Cooverjee Eduljee and Byramjee Eduljee Umrigar, who contributed about Rs. 25 000 for the purpose. Dustoor Kaikhosroo delivered an address suitable to the occasion.

SALE OF WORK.—In aid of the funds required for the repairs of the Bombay Baptist Church, a sale of work was held, at the Young Men Christian Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday afternoon. The work consisted of children's clothes, sundry useful articles, all sorts of works of arts as well as drawn thread work from Ongole Mission in South India. There were in all nine stalls, including a refreshment booth, all attractively arranged and presided over by the following ladies :—Mrs. Popplewell, Miss Cazelet, Mrs. Irving, Miss Fernandez, Mrs. Hurst, Mrs. O'Brien and Misses Crisp.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The weather, writes our Bhownagar correspondent, is extremely foggy at Jetalser side, where on Thursday, there was such a dense fog that nothing could be seen at a distance of a few yards only, and everything that was outside was dripping wet. The fog did not lift until 9 a.m. The passengers bound for Keshod, Verawal and other stations will now go through consequent upon the diversion being laid over the Madhoowanti river near Sahapur, where they were transhipped. There is a great rush of passengers, of the Mehman Community on Jetalser Dhola Section, bound for up-country.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—At the Parel Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on Saturday, Mr P Byrne, Coroner, for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Anoosaya, a Hindu girl, aged eleven years. The deceased was employed in the running shed of the B B and C I Railway Workshops at Parel. At 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, she was attempting to cross the line with an empty basket on her head, when a Borivli local came up and the left buffer of the engine struck her and knocked her off the line. The train was at once stopped. The girl was removed near the cabin, where she died in a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At Matoonga on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Dhurma Bhima, a Hindu wood hewer, aged fifty years. The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering from fever for the last two weeks. He was in very straitened circumstances and as he was unable to earn anything owing to illness he was much dejected and depressed in spirits. He left home on Tuesday morning telling his wife that he was going to see his master. He did not return. A search was made for him and the police were informed. On enquiries it was ascertained that the deceased was seen jumping into a well off Wadala Road. The well was dragged and the body was recovered on Friday evening. There were no marks of violence on the body which was dressed in a dhotur only. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BURGLARIES IN BOMBAY.—Panachund Sunderj a lawyer's clerk, residing in a room on the second floor of a house in Manordas Street, Fort, has reported to the police that he went out on Friday morning leaving his room in charge of his wife. At noon the complainant's wife locked the room and went to see a friend on the first floor of the same house. About half an hour after she returned to the room, when she found the doors open and several boxes lying about the room. The complainant was sent for who on examining his boxes discovered that ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,445 were stolen from a cash box.—Keshevdas Ghela, dealer in tobacco, residing in Negdevi Street has complained to the police that during Friday afternoon his room was broken into and currency notes, and cash of the value of Rs. 375 were stolen from a wooden box.

A SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION AVERTED.—A serious railway collision between two passenger trains, which would probably have occurred at the Church Gate Station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, on Saturday afternoon, was fortunately averted owing to the presence of mind of the station master and others. A passenger train, which left Colaba, at 5-10 p.m., was standing at the Church Gate station, and passengers were hurrying to get in and out of the carriages, when the train, which left Colaba at 5-15 p.m., was seen approaching the station. It is alleged that the latter train had obtained no "line clear" ; and its sudden approach caused a consternation. The station master and others, jumping down the platform, ran as for their lives towards the approaching train, the driver of which, fortunately, observed their excitement and pulled in the train in the very nick of time. The gates of the level crossing happened to be closed at the moment, and all chance of injury to any of the passengers who were crossing the line was happily avoided.

DEATH OF A NONAGENARIAN.—A Parsi of the old school, Mr. Dinshah Hormusji Soparivalla, a correspondent writes, died last week at the ripe age of ninety two years at his residence in Slater Road. He was a staunch Zoroastrian well versed in religious matters, and showed his zeal on the death of his mother, Bai Hirabai, on the 25th June 1868, by becoming one the corpse-bearers on the occasion. In former days it was a custom among Parsis to act as corpse-bearer when their parents or other near relatives died and this practice is still in vogue in small mofussil towns and villages, where there is a dearth of professional corpse-bearers. In November 1872 he published the full text of the Avesta as translated by the late Dustoorji Eduliji Darabji Sanjana. To print this sacred book, Mr Dinshaw erected a printing press in his own house in Chundan Wadi, and named it "The Dinyar Press." Of the first edition of 5,100 copies were rapidly sold ; a second edition containing in addition six Yests, literally translated was publis held in 1874. Both editions were sold for less than the cost price for the benefit of poor Zoroastrians who might thus be enabled to say their devotional prayers. The deceased served for thirty years in the Judicial Department of the Bombay Secretarial.

"SIR MUNGALDAS JAYANTI AND THANKSGIVING PRAYERS AT BABULNATH.—On Friday, evening, a large gathering of Hindu citizens of Bombay took place, at Shree Babulnathji's temple to celebrate the birth-day of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy, and also to offer thanksgiving prayers for the recovery of Lady Curzon. Among those present were :—Maharaj Shree Devkindanacharyji, Sheth Tribhovandas Mungaldas, Dr. D. B Naik, Messrs Mulji B. Barbhaya, P. B. Joshi, Bapuji Dinanath, Madanlal Munsiff, Rao Bahadur K. N. Sailor and many others. Speeches were made suitable to the occasion eulogising the merits of the late Sir Mungaldas. Then Valji Maharaj offered thanksgiving prayers for the improvement in the health of Lady Curzon ; and the whole assembly joined in these prayers. In the morning "Hom" sacrifice and the "Laghu-rudra" ceremonies were performed. Some charities were then announced, one of these being the grant of Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Tribhuvandas Mungaldas to the funds of the Sir Mungaldas Hall. At the conclusion on the suggestion of Mr. P. B. Joshi three cheers were offered for the long-life of the King-Emperor, and also three cheers for the health and prosperity of Lord and Lady Curzon.

MONEY SWALLOWER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Morris, charged Gunga Luximon, a Hindu, with cheating one Fida Hoosein Abdul Hoosein, a shopkeeper of Chuckla, in respect of four anna piece. The evidence showed that on Friday afternoon the accused went to the complainant's shop and pretended to buy a clip. The shopkeeper sold him one for one anna. The accused gave the shopkeeper a rupee and asked for change. The latter gave him the change which consisted of three four anna-pieces, one two-anna piece and four pice. After a while the accused returned the clip saying that it could be had for three pice and handed back the change also at the same time. The shopkeeper received the change and gave the accused his one rupee. The latter was about to leave the place, when a neighbouring shopkeeper informed the complainant that the accused had swallowed one four anna bit and asked him to examine the change. The complainant counted the change and found four annas short. The accused was given in police custody and taken to the Chowkey. Here his mouth was examined and the four anna bit was found concealed in a pouch on one side of the throat. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FIRE AT WARI BUNDER.

DESTRUCTION OF HUTS.

A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.

THAT part of the Port Trust ground between Mallet Road and Nasik Street, at Wari Bunder, which forms a part of the Elphinstone Estate and which has for some years past, been occupied by ranges of jowli huts erected by bullock cart drivers, was the scene of a big conflagration on Saturday evening last. Besides the destruction of about 125 huts and other property, one child and nine animals perished in the flames. The area covered by the fire was bounded on the north by Mallet Road and on the south by Nasik Street, the whole being divided in two parts by Bhushawal Street, which runs right through it. The rows of huts erected on these two plots, extended from street to street and by Saturday's conflagration five rows on each plot were razed to the ground. Each row consisted of a number of huts, and each hut was occupied by a cartman, who besides stabling his animals, lived therein with his family and cooked his food. It was stated that about seven hundred people lived in these huts. The highly inflammable nature of the flimsy structures, combined with the careless manner in which the occupants kept their fire places, has been the cause of several fires which have occurred on the same estate during the last few years. Notice signed by Mr. A. Panton, Traffic Manager, Port Trust, were served on all the occupants of the Estate on the 31st October last, requiring them to vacate it by the 30th instant. As a result of these notices several cartmen, whose huts had escaped the fire, were seen yesterday engaged in pulling down their structures and removing their bullocks and carts to other places.

The fire originated at half-past 7 o'clock in a fire wood depot kept by a Mahomedan at the corner of Mallet Road. A kerosine oil lamp is said to have exploded and set the pile of fuel on fire. There were at the time about one thousand carts and two thousand bullocks stabled in the various sheds. As soon as the outbreak was discovered all the cartmen began liberating their animals and removing their things from the huts. Many animals broke loose and thus saved themselves from the flames. This accounted for the small number of animals that perished in the fire. A high wind was blowing at the time, which carried the flames from hut to hut with considerable rapidity. It was expected that the progress of the fire would be checked by Bhushawal Street, which passes through the area, but this expectation was not realised. Living sparks and burning brands which were flying about, set on fire the roofs of jowli huts on southern plot. The fire travelled further south up to Nasik Street sweeping down in its course, five ranges of huts. In a hut at the corner of Nasik Street, a Mahomedan boy, named Abdul Karim Shaik Cassum was burnt to death. He was an orphan and was maintained out of charity by a woman. It appears that the woman on hearing the alarm, went to see the fire at the other end, leaving the deceased asleep on the loft. She remained here for a while, but when she found the flames spreading on all sides and the people running about and removing their animals and goods, she attempted to return to her hut. Owing to the confusion caused by the people rushing about panic-stricken and to the roads being blocked up, she could not make her way towards her hut. When she was able to move on after a while she found that her hut was on fire she could not enter it to see if the child had left it or not. Subsequently when she found that the child had been left in the hut, she informed the police. A search was made and a charred remains of the child were found under a heap of rubbish at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Immediately after the alarm was raised the Municipal fire brigade stations were communicated with. The Port Trust engine was the first to come on the scene followed by the Municipal engines. In a few minutes seven engines were set vigorously playing on the fire. Further progress of the fire towards the east and west where godowns containing grains are situated was effectively checked. The fire was brought under control at half past 9 o'clock when the engines were dismissed. Water from stand pipes was continued to be poured on the smouldering embers until an early hour yesterday morning. The Workshops belonging to Messrs Charles Brown and Co., Shipwrights and Engineers, which are situated in the close proximity of the burnt huts had a narrow escape. The fire has destroyed 111 jowli huts, 5 pucca huts, one firewood depot, four carpenter workshops and 42 carts. One child, three bullocks and six goats also perished in the flames. A cartman named Sowalia Dhurmaji was scorched on the face by the fire and had to be removed to the Gocuידdas Tejpal Hospital. Two bullocks were also slightly burnt. The damage caused by the fire is estimated at Rs. 5,000. The police under Inspector Fish were early on the scene and preserved order amongst the large crowd of people that had gathered round the place to witness the conflagration.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

The R. I. M. S. Elphinstone Commander W. B Huddleston, R. I. M arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Blair, which port she left on the 23rd October, having called at Rangoon, she met with fine weather with light N. E. winds, both in the Bay of Bengal and on the Malabar coast, during the voyage.

The I. G. T. S. Patrick Steward, Commander W. A. Tindall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi which port she left on the 3rd instant, with the following passengers, Mr. K. C. Campbell, Mrs. Tindall, Mrs. O'Malley, Miss Riew, Miss E. Johnson, Miss C. Lopes, Mr. V. R. Duckworth, Mr. W. C. Tornton, Mr. J. Cordeiro, Mr. J. J. Borges, Master Leslie Jones, and 120 deck.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

Sunday.—The pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in Burma and North of the Bay, and the storm in North of the Bay yesterday has decreased considerably in intensity, and is shown this morning as a feeble residual depression crossing the Coast near Chittagong. Practically no rain has fallen in Tenasserim, but light to heavy rain has been general in other parts of Burma, and local rain has fallen in Assam. Minbu reports 4 1-2 inches, Bhamo 2 1-2, Lashio, Monywa, and Silchar 2, Mandalay one, Taungoo, Thayetmyo and Dibrugarh half an inch. Moderate to strong winds are blowing over the Diamond Island and North-West Angle of the Bay. These apparently indicate that the weather is still disturbed in the Bay. Local rain is probable in Burma during the next 24 hours, and is possible in Assam and Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area. The barometer is in excess of normal in almost all districts.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras, Cuddapah, Bhuj and Deesa, and minimum 5° to 11° in defect at Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam, Hyderabad, (Deccan), Bangalore, Karwar, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Poona, Akola, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Neemuch, and 5° to 6° in excess at Ajmer and Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Deesa and the lowest 49° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is generally clear everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is generally fine and settled in all districts.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1904.

THE PRINCESS RADZIWILL.

THAT remarkable woman, the Princess Catherine Radziwill, whose name came into Prominence in connection with the late Cecil Rhodes, has written her "Recollections." We should have thought she would have been better advised not to write, especially as the incident of the cheque-book is still fresh in the public memory. The Princess, so she tells us, was born in St. Petersburg in 1858, the daughter of Count Adam Rzewuski, who was of a strong, clever, brave race, a family illustrious in the history of both Russia and Poland. Clever she insists upon, indeed there is a proverb which refers to the wit of a Rzewuski, just as one speaks in France of l'esprit des Mortemart. Notwithstanding their cleverness they were not happy or lucky. Neither was the Princess—for very long. The shadow of a curse lay upon them. Only the shadow, but it sufficed. She says it was like the secret of the Strathmores, a curse which was transmitted from father to son, through long generations, and darkened the lives of all who bore the name. That is the worst of coming of an illustrious family and one with an uncommon name. Thrice blessed are the Smiths and Browns who have neither curses nor even the shadows of them and may have luck and even happiness, so for as this world goes, though the chances are, if they raked up the ashes of their ancestors they would have cause to regret it. The heirs of a noble race had little leave the old race a-be. The Rzewuski tradition was that in bygone days, one of the playful members of the family walled up his mother alive in one of the towers of their old castle—a most unfilial thing to do—and the lady instead of submitting in a Christianlike spirit, permitted herself to show her displeasure by cursing all their descendants—a wholesale and comprehensive anathema—and prophesied for them ill-luck in all they would attempt to do, and either a violent or a sudden death. Presumably there were telephones in those days, for it is on the face of it improbable that she received visitors after the process of internment or even the faithful reporter who is responsible for the assertion that she indulged in curses by way of diversion and relaxation in the closing hours of her career.

In more recent times, as we know, curses like chickens come home to roost. In the good old times, things were different and the Rzewuski curse was one of the most potent on record. It penetrated the walls of the old castle with the utmost ease and began to work out its destiny. It began to exercise its influence at once, and even to-day it shows little sign of running itself out. The value of a mediæval curse in a Law Court, cited in palliation of a crime has never yet been tested, but we think it might with almost as great relevancy as kleptomania, for it may not improbably be held that kleptomania in the aristocrat is the result of an old-time curse, whilst in a plebeian of course it remains original sin, if not deliberate and wanton wickedness and vulgar theft. But we are forgetting the departed Rzewuski. Scarcely a member of the family "has died in his or her bed, and certainly misfortune has certainly dogged their footsteps. Gifted with singular personal beauty, with the rarest qualities of heart and mind, they have never known what happiness was and led, most of them, miserable lives." And all through the momentary anger of a vindictive old lady who could not tolerate an ebullition of childish merriment, no one knows how many hundred years ago. Of course the moral is do not descend from such very old families and disclaim the possession of a grandfather, lest, when least you expect it you may become the victim of a forgotten ancestor who insists upon the sins of the parents being visited on their children's children, even to their thirteenth and fourteenth generation. The marriage with the Prince Radziwill was not happy; she thinks it was because she was not consulted. But we pin our faith to the venerable lady in the ruined tower. Still the Princess Radziwill had some very pleasant experiences to write off against the disagreeable episodes which fell to her share from the family curse. She tells us some delightful stories of distinguished persons she has met, both on the Continent and in England, and she makes many opportunities for smart things of people who did not please her—a real luxury if we look at it in certain lights.

It was only to be expected that the Princess would have much to say of Cecil Rhodes. She wished to give him, or rather his memory, a last proof of affection by showing him as he really was. "Whatever some people may think, he had trusted me, and he had been led to think I had wronged and betrayed him. Had I done so, I would, indeed, have been a vile creature, and, though this would not have justified what he did, nor the accusation he brought against me, yet the violence of the man's character excuses him in part. He had never spared anyone in his life, he had always ruthlessly sacrificed all those whom he found an obstacle to his plans and ambitions. He knew I held his political reputation in my hands, and he did not understand that, though I would not, and could not, consent to become his tool—and ruin those who had trusted me—yet I would have died rather than endanger him in any way, that my affection for him was too deep to make me do anything else but defend him, as well as all he did, always, and in every circumstance, even when I knew that his actions were absolutely indefensible." That is how she dissembles her love. His friends she refers to as a motley crew. He made the mistake of putting on the same level those who yielded to him and those who refused to enter into his plans or approval of all his deeds and in that contempt he seemed to look for and find the justification of many an unjustifiable action. These who did oppose him in any way he regarded as enemies or tools of his enemies. And adds the Princess, "the quarrel I had with him proceeded from no other source; he believed I had betrayed him; he thought or rather he was led to think, that I had wished to use the knowledge I had of certain facts to harm him, and he refused to understand that, had I been able to betray for him those whose life and safety I held in my hands. I could just as well have been capable of betraying him," But here the Princess failed to probe sufficiently deeply in search of the cause of her unfortunate association with the Colossus. She forgot the ill-natured lady in the tower of the old castle.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION.

THE elections which have just taken place in Canada and have resulted in an increased mojority for the Dominion Government headed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, have not aroused any tremendous interest throughout the Dominion. What interest they have excited, however, has been largely concerned with the tariff question and in that respect the elections have an interest for the rest of the Empire. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has expressed himself in favour of preferential tariffs or at any rate of commercial treaties between the Colonies and the Motherland. He has even declared his belief that Canada gains by an unreciprocated preference, and at an election demonstration at Toronto, where his personal popularity was emphasised in a manner that has been vouchsafed to no other Canadian statesman, his references to preferential tariffs were greatly applauded. But these things do not stand for a nation's opinion and it is a mistake to assume from them that Canada is prepared to make sacrifices. What is clear is that the bulk of Canadian opinion demands a revision of the existing tariff in the interests of home industries, and that while a preference will be offered to British goods, it will not be so liberal as at present, at any rate in regard to goods the increased import of which has severely affected particular Canadian trades. A revision of the tariff has been a foregone conclusion, irrerespective of the result of the elections. The tariff question being thus practically obliterated as a determining factor, there were other causes which influenced the result. It is undeniable that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's personal popularity is immense. He has all the qualities which go to make an idol for the democracy. His ancestry gives him a peculiar hold on the affections of the French Canadians, and it is tolerably certain that the stand he took in relation to the Dundonald episode increased his popularity with them. Doubtless also the Colonists as a whole, appreciated his declaration that they declined to be dictated to. Apart from these personal factors there have been purely domestic questions to determine the elections, such as that relating to transport and the government of the North-West Territories. The latter is a matter of considerable importance, for it involves the creation of a new Province. These territories have long possessed a local Legislature, but its powers were strictly limited, and a rapid growth of population has produced a demand for complete equality with the old Provinces. The Dominion Government has been asked to create a Province equal in status to the others, from the territories lying between Manitoba and British Columbia and between the United States frontier and a line drawn east and west through Athabasca. Involved in this proposal are financial re-adjustments to place the proposed Province in a position similar to the other parts of the Dominion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has received the proposals with favour. Instead of four, ten representatives of the North-West Territories were to be returned to the new House of Commons, and the Liberal Premier promised that if his Government were sustained, he would be prepared immediately after the elections to begin negotiations for the settlement of the various questions involved in the granting of provincial autonomy. He pledged himself to deal with the question in the next session of Parliament, and there can be little doubt that the increased majority which he has received has been contributed to by the six additional representatives from the North-West.

VIOLENCE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

POLITICAL life in France will be attended by serious risks, if rival politicians take to fisticuffs instead of fencing. So long as disputes are settled by the duello, little harm is done as a rule, but French chivalry may suffer if the manners of the British House of Commons are introduced into the Chamber of Deputies. At the same time it might not be a bad thing if excited politicians knew that on occasion the argument "ad hominem" might be forcibly applied. The recollection of scenes that have taken place on the floor of the House of Commons helps British politicians as a rule to keep their angry passions down. The members of the Austrian Parliament sometimes find an inkpot a handy and convenient form of argument. The attack upon General Andre was, however, too frankly brutal and outrageous not to be severely condemned. The man who put down the Commune has not hesitated in his duty since he became Minister of War. On taking office he immediately set to work upon the Dreyfus case and did not hesitate to dismiss officers implicated in the conspiracy. He has rigidly upheld discipline in the Army and he has rigidly supported the policy of the Government. During the expulsion of the Religious Orders, certain Commanding Officers refused to assist the civil authorities as they were bound to do and General Andre took strong measures with them. More recently Colonel Marchand discovered that the War Minister was made of stern stuff. Doubtless the Army has no love for its Rhadomanthus Chief and the clericals seek to utilise the prevailing ill-feeling to embarrass the Government. But the mad assault committed by M. Syveton disgraces the Army whose interests he esssayed to vindicate.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN PERU.

MR. CONSUL-GENERAL ST. JOHN reports from Peru that the Peruvian Government have under their consideration a vast scheme of railway construction with a view to furthering the development of the plateau districts and low lands lying towards the east, which, during the rainy season, are almost shut off from the coast region. Notwithstanding the fact that the industrial and commercial progress of Peru has been remarkable during the last few years it seems doubtful, according to Mr. St. John, whether it will be possible to raise the very large amount of capital which would be necessary to carry out the greater part of the schemes which are in contemplation. However, in order to increase the revenue for the purpose of meeting growing wants and new obligations, several taxes have been raised much beyond their former limit. Should the Government be able to make the necessary financial arrangements, it is their firm intention to endeavour to carry out some of the railway schemes on foot without delay. There may, therefore, be a demand for rails and rolling stock as soon as the surveys which have been ordered have been concluded and approved. Tuning to other schemes, Mr. St. John states that it is still intended to purchase a training ship as soon as circumstances will permit. In the opinion of some of the Peruvian naval officers, the acquisition of a transport is even more necessary, the vessels used at present as transports being quite unfit for the carriage of troops. In addition to a proposal to fortify Callao, a proposal for the erection of a number of light-houses is under consideration. It is also possible that sirens may be placed at certain points on the coast, as fogs are very prevalent during several months of the year.

THE steamer Innerdale that, on her way to Aden, ran ashore on the Kooria Mooria Islands, was so firmly aground that the majority of the crew decided to abondon her. Endeavouring to reach the Arabian Coast they were attacked by Arabs and eight were killed. Twenty-five remained on board, and a week later were picked up by a passing steamer. The R.I.M.S. Dalhousie, as we reported in August last, went to render assistance; also the Perim Coal Company sent two steamers to get the unlucky ship off. H.M.S. Merlin proceeded from Muscat to the scene of the wreck, and, in conjunction with the troops sent by the Sultan of Muscat, captured the murderers, who, it is now stated, have been sentenced to be shot. This execution will take place on the scene of the murder in the presence of the representatives of H.M.S. Merlin.

H. M. S. PORPOISE Commander A. J. Hatham arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat.

WE regret to hear that Mrs. Bonus, wife of the Collector of Sholapur, is suffering from plague.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Arcadia were—Hon. Mrs. Gerrard, Sir Lewis Hay, Bart., and Mr. Justice Fox.

LORD AMPTHILL, on making over charge of the Viceroyalty in Calcutta, will return to Madras, taking with him as Personal Staff Major W. MacL. Campbell as Military Secretary and Captain Popham and Lord Frederick Blackwood as Aides-de-Camp.

THE annual inter-regimental athletic meeting of the Imperial Service Troops will take place this year at Faridkot in January. The Challenge Shield will be presented by the Raja of Faridkot. This meeting was instituted last year, when the Raja of Kapurthala received and entertained the competing teams.

THE coming cold weather Session of Government in Calcutta will not be an uneventful one by any means, for it is quite certain that Lord Curzon will stick to his guns in the matter of the "partition" of Bengal, says the "Pioneer." The formation of a North-Eastern Province with a Lieutenant-Governor in charge seems practically certain, in spite of all the opposition that has been aroused. The scheme as originally launched has undergone many modifications, the separation of Orissa and Chota Nagpur from Bengal having, for instance, been abandoned. But if a consistent policy is to be pursued there must be more cutting away of territory elsewhere, otherwise the Lieutenant-Governor of the Lower Provinces—to give him his old-fashioned title—will not be relieved of the burden which is supposed to press so heavily upon him. Lord Curzon has doubtless had the opportunity while at Home of sounding the Secretary of State on the question, just as he will have ascertained the drift of opinion in the Indian Council regarding the move of the Punjab Government from Simla to Dalhousie during the summer months; and he will arrive at Calcutta fully equipped to carry out his policy in the matter of curtailing the boundaries of Bengal. The leaders of Bengali public opinion, so far as it exists, seem quite aware of this; and judging from their recent action they are preparing well in advance for a campaign of agitation. Their difficulty is to know exactly what is contemplated, but they will doubtless be enlightened on this point in the course of the next few months. They have attacked the original scheme with considerable success; but they have yet to meet the counter-attack that is sure to be delivered. Meanwhile we have again to urge that the political powers exercised by the Bengal Government over Sikkim and Bhutan should be withdrawn and that the Government of India should at once become responsible for the management of all relations with these two States now that the Chumbi Valley is to be held for at least three years. A Political Agency should be formed forthwith, otherwise there may be the risk of complications, especially with Bhutan. Anything which will lessen the work in the Bengal Secretariat should be accepted without hesitation, and doubtless Lord Curzon will round off his successful policy as regards Tibet by taking the step indicated. It would be approved by everyone and would materially simplify the position that has been created by the Treaty of Lhassa.

RUSSIA IN WAR-TIME.

IMPRESSIONS OF COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

[BY JULIUS M. PRICE.]

WHEN, some years ago, I first set foot on Russian soil, on the northern coast of Siberia, entering the Empire by the back door, as it were—after a long and eventful voyage through the solitudes of the Arctic regions—I was so impressed by the novelty of all I saw around me that my pencil was scarcely idle a moment. All the way up the mighty Yenesei river, from its delta admidst the "tundras" on the shores of the Kara Sea, were subjects innumerable in their interest, from the artist's point of view. My enthusiasm knew no bounds, and I filled books with sketches. Some time later on, when we had reached the goal of our voyage, the city of Yeneseisk, I was busy with my pencil one morning in the market-place, when a Russian friend who was standing by remarked casually that it was almost waste of time and energy taking sketches everywhere in Yeneseisk, as I should find exactly the same subjects wherever I went, and therefore be able to take my pick as I went along. I did not forget this, and a year's wandering across the Tsar's Asiatic Empire was more than sufficient to convince me that what I had been told was no exaggeration; and I now find myself recalling this to mind, here, in the heart of Russia itself. There is probably not another country of any importance in the world where the national costumes, architecture, and customs vary less than in Russia. Once the novelty of one's surroundings has worn off, one finds oneself almost bored by the sameness that meets the eye on all sides. A sketch left unfinished in Yeneseisk could be finised equally well from precisely similar material in Vladivostock or Moscow, or, for the matter of that, in any other part of Russia either. This curious monotony is not merely confined to outward appearances, but is, as it were, part and parcel of the very character of the nation itself. The homely simplicity of the lonely squatter in the northern wilds has its counterpart in the capital itself; and so it is, apparently, in all the different phases of life amongst the lower and lower middle classes—moujik or merchant. Their ideas, both of dress and customs, are ingrained, and nothing will ever alter them—such as they are, so they will always remain. The country from this reason, therefore, becomes somewhat wearisome after a very short sojourn, merely by reason of the everlasting sameness on all sides.

It must not from this, however, be inferred that there is nothing of interest to note. On the contrary rather—the daily life of the people presents continually, to the observer of human nature, aspects of most absorbing interest. Religion is part and parcel of the very existence of the masses—so much so, in fact, that it is difficult to even imagine a Russia shorn of its priesthood and its concomitant surroundings of sacred pictures and shrines. It has often been remarked that half the year in Russia is given over to Prasniks, or religious holidays, and to the foreigner there appears to be a big Saint's-day, or something of the sort, every week, till one finds oneself wondering how business can be seriously carried on with such constant interruptions. At first, the Russian Church with extraordinarily beautiful and semi-barbaric effects, impresses one immensely—the ritual is evidently so free from dogma, and the simple unaffected devotion of the people at the shrines of their saints so remarkable—but after a time the continual devotion one sees at every step, both indoors and out, begins to jar on one's nerves; one finds oneself almost doubting the religious feeling which prompts people to be continually crossing or prostrating themselves in front of shrines and pictures—the reverence of the population for their saints amounting almost to superstition

It is saint worship in fact, and one sees it everywhere, and in the most unexpected places and at all times; the people when passing churches, policemen going on duty, beggars before soliciting alms, and so on, ad infinitum. The very railway stations are not left out of it in case there should not be a church handy, and in every one is to be seen a shrine at which candles can be burnt and blessings invoked from patron saints before a journey is commenced. It is very beautiful all this, but to my mind there is just a little too much of it. What strikes one particularly in all Russian towns of any importance are the police and municipal arrangements. There is quite a marked absence of the dangerous corner-boy or "rough" element, which is so disgraceful a feature in many of our largest provincial cities. Hooliganism would meet with short shrift at the hands of the magnificent Russian policeman. There is undoubtedly a great deal of drunkenness to be seen over here, but the Russian, when in his cups, is very different to the Englishman—a little too much of his favourite vodka turns him into a silly, good natured fellow, who only wants to make friends with everybody, policemen included, and then go to sleep, in the road for choice; he never becomes the quarrelsome blackguard one sees so often on Saturday nights in England. The cleaning and watering of the principal streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow are excellent, and the system on which this is worked might, with advantage, be copied in many other countries. Every householder is personally responsible for the cleanliness of the pavement and roadway in front of his property, whether he lives there or not; this regulation being carried out by the house-porters, who are compulsory retainers of every house of whatever size. This arrangement works admirably, judging from the state of the streets. Apart, however, from this, hygiene is not a strong point with the Russians so much so, that but a very short stay in the country is sufficient to convince one that it is only blind luck that has hitherto saved the country from an epidemic of some contagious disease. This may sound a bold statement, but it puts the case in the very mildest manner.

The gulf which divides the moujik and the lower middle classes from the wealthy and Court set is immeasurable, and is likely to remain so for many generations—for it is only the rich over here who can afford to travel, and who, therefore, introduce Western notions into their customs and mode of living. The non-travelling classes are still as far behind the world of to-day as they were in pre-railway times, and are apparently indifferent to the most rudimentary of sanitary conditions. I need only mention three instances of everyday life all over Russia to prove my contention, but these are sufficiently astonishing, I fancy. The reverence of all classes for all things connected with their Church is, as I have already pointed out, quite remarkable; this reverence is accentuated by the custom of kissing all holy pictures or relics, with which their churches are crowded. This kissing is the prerogative of rich and poor alike, and they never miss an opportunity of exercising it at all times, and on week-days and fete days alike, in the cathedrals and in the principal churches and shrines, one sees the people going round, kissing devoutly the pictures of the saints which adorn the walls.

This osculation brings the populace together in most intimate fashion. On big occasions, when the places of worship are crowded, one sees well-dressed people actually waiting, among filthy beggars and all kinds of folk, their turn to get to the different pictures, standing en queue, in fact, and then unhesitatingly pressing their lips on the exact spot on the glass of the picture where the person preceding them has kissed! One sees young mothers holding up their children, so that they can go through this ceremony, which is part and parcel of the Russian belief. There is no attempt whatever to render the glass antiseptic, though were this done, it is doubtwhether it would be efficacious, as anyone can enter the churches at all times, and make the tour of all the pictures, kissing them one after the other, as often as he likes. This custom—religious and devotional as it may be—strikes the non-Greek-Churchman as particularly disgusting and horrible. One has but to let one's fancy wander, to realise the terrible consequences of kissing the glass of a picture, immediately after some person who may be either in the first stage of some infectious disease, or perhaps just left hospital, barely convalescent. In one of the old churches of the Kremlin, there is a sarcophagus containing the remains of some famous saint. There is a silken covering over it, through which two holes have been pierced, as it is said, that the skull and part of one hand can be seen through them.

(Concluded on page 7.)

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

A STUPENDOUS STRUGGLE.

BALTIC FLEETS' MOVEMENTS.

MANCHURIA SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 4.

It is reported that General Stoessel was wounded in the latest fighting, the issue of which is still uncertain.

Reuter's correspondent before Port Arthur cables a despatch of five thousand words describing the progress of the siege from day to day. It furnishes a remarkable history of a stupendous struggle and incessant frantic assaults on impregnable defences of which hitherto only glimpses have been obtainable. The Russian search lights and star shell seem to have conduced largely to rendering the hard won trenches untenable.

During the week from 19th August to 24th August, the Japanese lost 14,000 men. Out of one regiment of 2,500 strong only 206 were left.

Beri-beri raged during the wet months owing to fermenting rice.

Reuter (Shanghai) wires that a British steamer has run the blockade at Port Arthur with a full cargo of beef, and reports the Japanese have captured all the main and north-east positions.

Reuter wires from Tangier that Admiral Rozhdestvensky exchanged visits with the captains of the French and British warships to-day.

The Foreign Office, replying to a question from the shipowners, declares it is not permissible for shipowners to charter their boats for the purpose of following the Russian fleet with coal supplies.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Reuter (Gibraltar) says it is reported the Russians are leaving Tangier at dawn.

The Victorious and Magnificent have been despatched to patrol the Straits.

LONDON, NOVEMBER. 5.

The Baltic fleet has left Tangier and gone in the direction of the Atlantic.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says that Russia has accepted a draft Convention proposed by Great Britain.

The Baltic fleet in the Atlantic numbers five battleships, five cruisers, two transports, a hospital ship and a collier.

Reuter wiring from Mukden to-day says the two armies are now so close to each other that manœuvring is almost impossible.

Frequent night attacks are made on both sides.

It is believed that the Japanese are awaiting the result of the attack on Port Arthur on the 3rd inst., before advancing against General Kuropatkin.

The Japanese have received large reinforcements.

The first snow fell to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A Commission has been accepted by Russia described in articles nine to fourteen of the Hague Treaty, composed as telegraphed on the 3rd instant. It meets in Paris as soon as possible, probably within a fortnight, after the Convention is signed. It fixes the responsibility of both parties who are pledged to supply all necessary information.

An officially inspired statement made at St. Petersburg says that before Admiral Rozhdestvensky, sailed, he received from secret agents a mass of information showing that Japanese torpedo boats were in European waters. Also that a number of fisher boats had been purchased at Hamburg, Hull, Southampton and Christiana by the Japanese, and that in view of this, the Russian Admiralty had asked Germany, Britain and Denmark to specially safeguard the track of the squadron.

Admiral Rozhdestvensky on the night of the 21st ult received a wireless telegram apparently from the transport Kamchatka, thirty miles in the rear, asking the latitude and longitude of the remainder of the squadron. Admiral Rozhdestvensky suspected this to be a Japanese ruse to locate the Russians, and directly thereafter search lights were thrown on the Baltic fleet by the supposed Japanese. The Admiral then made out the forms of two torpedo boats.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning from his Government by the Japanese Consul in Bombay :—

The Commander of the Port Arthur Army reports: The right and a part of the central column occupied at sunset of the 30th October, the crest counte, scarp of Sungshushan, Erlungshan, Tunkkiwanshan north forts and destroyed some of their flankers, outer trenches.

Another part of the central column, despite the enemy's fierce fire, assailed and carried, at 2 p. m., the fort situated between Wan-lung-shan and Tunkikwanshan north forts.

The Russians delivered repeated counter-assaults against this fort, and we lost it at 10-50 p.m., but General Ichinohe successfully reoccupied it at 11 p.m, when he captured three field-guns, two machine-guns, three fast torpedoes and many other trophies and found forty Russians dead.

The left column captured on the same day the Kobuyama fort situated North-East of Tunkikwanshan.

On the 31st October we attacked the harbour shipyard with large calibre and naval guns, hitting the "Gilyak" several times and sinking two steamers.

On the last instant two steamers in the western harbour, of about 3,500 tons each, and on the 2nd instant another about 3,000 tons, were sunk. A violent explosion, probably of a powder magazine, was heard twice from the north end of the city.

We commenced at noon of the 3rd instant heavy bombardment with naval guns against shipyard and other places of the east harbour, where a fierce fire broke out at 12-15 p.m.

The same day our bombardment with large calibre guns inflicted considerable damage to the fort.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Rioting at Innsbruck.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Serious affrays took place at Innsbruck between the Germans and Italians on Thursday and yesterday owing to the opening of an Italian Faculty at the University.

About twenty were killed and wounded and the Faculty wrecked.

The affair is likely to embitter the relations between Italy and Austria.

Later advices state the rioting was renewed to-day at Innsbruck.

The gendarmes charged with fixed bayonets.

The garrison has been reinforced.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Victory for the Liberals.

The Canadian elections have resulted in a victory for the Ministerialists by an increased majority.

WEST MONMOUTH ELECTION.

A Free Trade Victory.

MINERS' LEADER RETURNED.

The election at West Monmouth has resulted in the return of Mr. Richards, the Labour candidate, who polled 7,995 against Sir John Cockburn the Independent tariff reformer who polled only 3,360 votes.

[The vacancy in the representation of West Monmouth was caused by the death of Sir William Harcourt. At the general election in 1900, the figures were : Sir W. V. Harcourt (L) 5,975, Mr. Illtyd Gardiner (C) 2,401. Liberal majority 3,574.

Mr. Richards the new member has long been one of the most trusted leaders of the miners in South Wales and the miners supported his candidature with great enthusiasm. He is a Staunch Free Trader.

Sir John Cockburn who is described as an Independent Tariff Reformer was supported by the Conservative Party, but his position was anomalous. He was formerly Liberal Prime Minister in South Australia and his programme during the contest was Radical in all respects except the fiscal question. He was elected a Liberal member of the South Australian Parliament in 1884, and in the following year he was appointed the Liberal Minister of Education. In 1888, he became Liberal Prime Minister and Liberal Chief Secretary, and in 1893 he was again the Liberal Minister for Education.]

BRITISH OFFICERS AND JAPAN.

A New Field of Study.

An Army Order has been issued announcing that four captains or lieutenants will be selected annually for two years' study and residence in Japan,

WAR MINISTER ASSAULTED.

Violence in the French Chamber.

THE ARMY AND POLITICS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Revelations, showing that the War Ministry was spying on officers by means of reports from Masonic lodges, formed the subject of a debate in the French Chamber last night.

General Andre declared that clerical intolerance was still so strong in the Army that he was compelled to resort to external channels of information regarding the political opinions of officers.

M. Syveton then rushed upon General Andre and battered his face with his fists. General Andre collapsed and was streaming with blood.

A wild melee of the members of the Right and the Left followed and the sitting was suspended.

M. Syveton was subsequently suspended, but refused to budge and was removed by the Guards.

The Chamber approved the action of the Government by 343 against 236 votes.

THE FISCAL AGITATION.

Buying up the Enemy.

THE "STANDARD" SOLD TO REFORMERS.

Mr. Cyril Arthur Pearson, proprietor of the "Daily Express" and chairman of the Tariff Reform League, has bought the "Standard."

This deprives the free traders of their most influential champion.

DEATH OF M. CASSAGNAC.

A Fire Eating Journalist.

The death is announced of M. Paul Cassagnac.

[M. Paul de Gramer de Cassagnac was a well-known French Journalist and Deputy and had taken part in a remarkable number of duels. He was born in 1843, joined the staff of "Le Pays" in 1866, and had been editor of "L'Autorite" since 1884. He had been a member of the National Assembly since 1875.]

CHINA AND TIBET.

THE DALAI LAMA'S FLIGHT.

ARRIVAL IN PEKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 4th November says that the "Standard's" Shanghai correspondent states that the Dalai Lama has arrived in Peking.

THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

A Resolution of the Revenue and Agriculture Department of the Government of India is published in the "Gazette of India," announcing the formation of a Committee with Mr. J. O. Miller, as President and Colonel Sir John Farquharson, Colonel F. H. Kelly and Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Longe as members, and Mr. C. A. Barron as Secretary, to make a complete examination of the existing methods and working of the Survey of India Department in all its branches with special reference to the preparation, revision and reproduction of topographical maps.

The Committee meets in Calcutta on the 15th instant, and will, besides examining the head-quarters offices at Calcutta, visit the other drawing offices and nspect in the field so far as possible the work of the field parties employed in different parts of the country.

Among the questions which Committee are to consider are those of (1) the desirability of transferring the head-quarters of the Survey Department from Calcutta to Dehra Dun; (2) of arranging for outside agency to do extra Departmenta publishing work; (3) how far the cadre of Department; may be in need of strengthening in both imperial and provincial branches; (4) whether efficiency might not be increased by reorganisation; (5) whether the recruitment of the provincial branch is susceptible of improvement and how far a larger employment of natives of India is possible ; (6) to what extent decentralisation with several head-quarters in different provinces in closer relation with the local Governments may be desirable.

DESTRUCTION BY WILD ANIMALS IN INDIA.

THE RECORD OF A MAN-EATING TIGRESS.

A Resolution in the Home Department is published summarising the returns relating to the loss of human life and of cattle caused by wild animals and snakes in India during last year. The human deaths from wild animals numbered 2,749, against 2,536 in 1902, and from snake bite 21,827 as compared with 23,167 in 1902. The number of cattle destroyed by wild animals was 86,232 and by snakes 9,994 compared with 83,999 and 9,019 in the preceding twelve months.

The Resolution notices that nearly all of the forty-eight human deaths from tigers reported in the Sambalpur District of the Central Provinces were caused by a single tigress which has been infesting the Ambalhana jungles for some years. It also notes that one or two man-eating wolves are responsible for almost all the deaths attributed to these pests in the Budaun, Cawnpore and Fatehpur Districts, and adds that the opinion, expressed in last year's Resolution that wolves have been almost exterminated in the Cawnpore District, has unhappily not been borne out by events in this District. Though the increased reward more than trebled the number of wolves killed, the deaths attributed to these animals increased in almost equal proportions. Enhanced rewards have been sanctioned in Fatehpur, where wolves infest the ravine of the Ganges banks.

CYCLING ACCIDENT AT DARJEELING.

EUROPEAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

DARJEELING, NOVEMBER 5.

Mr. A. A. Price, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, met with a nasty bicycle accident when returning home on Monday night last from a dance given by their Highnesses the Gaekwar and Maharani of Baroda. Mr. Price was not feeling at all well and intended to return home immediately the dance commenced, but was persuaded into staying a little longer. After the third dance he said good-bye to their Highnesses, and expressed his regret that illness was the cause of his leaving so early. He walked down-hill to the main road where his bicycle was awaiting him, and, as usual, he rode homeward on the machine. On nearing Singamari his light went out and he ran on to a heap of stones which he could not see. The shock threw him about two lengths ahead on to another heap of stones, which cut his head and face and his left side severely. It is not known exactly how long he lay there unconscious. The servant who took the bicycle up found his master, about half an hour later, in this condition. He promptly roused the attendants, bathed his master's wounds and sent for a doctor, who arrived without loss of time. Major Maynird, as far as can be ascertained at present, thinks there is no danger, but that recovery must be tedious and painful. A nurse is in attendance and the doctor is seeing his patient twice a day.

GOLF AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The season was inaugurated at the Golf Club yesterday with the usual opening-day tiffin and handicap. Some 150 members sat down to an excellent tiffin, Mr. G. B. Mcnair the new captain, being in the chair. After the usual loyal toast had been drunk, the captain in a few well chosen words proposed the toast of the Calcutta Golf Club, which was received with acclamation. The members then proceeded to compete for two prizes provided by the Club, namely, an open handicap and a Duffers Cup, the conditions in each case being a round of nine holes under medal play. Upon the cards being examined the winner of the open handicap was found to be Mr. E. A. Lyon who put in a most excellent return of 42, which, with a handicap of 2 1/2, equals 39 1/2, and placed him easily first, Mr. Cuthbert being second with 43—1 equals 42 in the Duffers Handicap. Mr. A. Birkmyre handed in a card of 47—7 equals 40 net, winning by 1 1/2 strokes from Mr. Mann.

Fully eighty-five per cent. of all whisky sold in American hotels, restaurants, clubs and bars is nothing less than cheap imitation spirit. This statement is made by Dr. Wiley, head of the Government Bureau of Chemistry at Washington. The reform of the law with regard to spirituous liquor is being strongly advocated. Dr. Wiley thinks that there should be a statute compelling the real and spurious articles to be labelled as such.

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

It is officially announced that Lord Curzon will leave England on 24th November and reach Bombay on the 9th December.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

It is notified in the "Gazette of India" that the Kirk Sessions of the Church of Scotland at Simla have been duly constituted for ecclesiastical purposes.

THE METROPOLITAN'S TOUR.

The Metropolian will be at Dumka to-day and to-morrow, at Rampur Hat on the 7th instant, Sahibgang on the 8th, Jamalpur on the 9th, Mozufferpur the 10th, Bankipur on the 14th, Dinapur on the 15th, Ranchi on the 17th, Asansol on the 22nd and Calcutta on the 24th instant.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

[REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.]

Mr. J. H. Lace, from leave, is appointed Conservator of Forests, Pegu Circle, and Mr. A.G. Hobart Harrisden, from leave, is appointed as Director of the Dehra Dun Forest School.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Chitty, 119th Infantry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda.

Captain A. L. Jacob has thirteen months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. Sandford, of the Accountant-General's Department, Bengal, has six weeks' leave, Mr. K. Datta officiating.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service.

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

Mr. R. T. Greer, chairman of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, returns to India and takes over charge about the middle of this month.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Sir Andrew Fraser leaves Darjeeling on the 9th instant, arriving in Calcutta the following day. He goes on tour on the 18th.

THE SEALDAH STATION ACCIDENT.

FATAL TERMINATION.

Mr. Robert Rae, preparing master at the Standard Jute Mills, Titagarh, who, the other day met with a serious accident by falling between the Sealdah Railway Station platform and passenger train in motion, in attempting to jump to the footboard of one of carriages, succumbed to his injuries yesterday at the Medical College Hospital.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Inspector-General of Cavalry will leave Bombay for Meerut to-day. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his departure at 2-30 p.m.

The Bombay and Ahmednagar Brigades of the Western Army Corps will not for the present be included in the Poona Division as laid down in the reorganisation scheme, but will be under the direct orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

A second and revised edition of "Modern Strategy" by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. James is announced by Messrs. Blackwood for publication at the end of October. Colonel James has brought the work into line with the new syllabus for Strategy about to be issued by the War Office, and the book in addition has been thoroughly revised and brought up to the latest requirements in every particular.

WILL LORD MILNER GO TO INDIA ?

AN EXPLANATION OF THE RESIGNATION DENIAL.

LORD CURZON'S POSITION.

From a well informed source we have received an explanation with regard to Lord Milner's position which may reconcile both the declaration that his lordship will shortly resign the post of High Commissioner for South Africa, and the official denial which the Colonial Office issued.

According to our information, Lord Milner, while desirous of being relieved of the position he now occupies, has left the matter in the hands of the Government. He has, however, stated that no consideration will induce him to remain as High Commissioner when the present Government goes out of office. If his own wishes were consulted, he would like to resign at the end of the present year. Up till a few weeks ago the British Government was anxious that his Excellency should continue in South Africa for another year. Events, however, have happened in the interval which may have important results.

The belief is growing, and it is more or less officially encouraged, that Lord Curzon is not likely to return to India. The illness of Lady Curzon has altered the whole situation. Under the most favourable conditions Lady Curzon would not be able to undertake the journey to India for many months, and her ladyship's state of health is likely to cause anxiety for some time. In the circumstances it is regarded as almost certain that Lord Curzon will ask the Government to relieve him of the post. He has already served the full term for which he was appointed. He continued in the position only to convenience the Government, who were not ready with a successor.

Since the reappointment of Lord Curzon the process of settling South Africa has been advanced many steps. Lord Milner, there is reason to believe, considers that with the establishment of a measure of self-Government in a few months the task he set himself after the war has been virtually accomplished. It is an open secret that his name was before the Cabinet in the part of the year when the necessity arose for considering the position of Viceroy The Government, however, thought that it would be to the advantage of South Africa if he could remain in his present post a little longer.

Now, however, the question assumes a different aspect. Lord Milner desires a change, and the Government is likely to be in want of a successor to Lord Curzon, Lord Milner is believed to believed to be willing to undertake the duties. The position has yet to be discussed by the Cabinet. Officially therefore nothing has been done, but the information we give may explain the apparent inconsistency already referred to.—"St James's Gazette."

A TELEGRAM from Rio de Janeiro to the "Secolo" (Genoa) states that a plot has been discovered among the officers of the Brazilian Army to change the Republican form of Government to a dictatorship, with a view, later on, to restore the monarchical form of Government. Up to the present, eight of the superior officers have been arrested, and numerous other arrests are expected.

THE AFFAIRS OF WM. WATSON & Co.

THE statement of affairs issued to the creditors of Messrs. William Watson and Company along with the declaration of the first dividend of four shillings in the £ shows assets estimated to produce £341,214 3/11 of which a sum of £144,918, 15/10 has been realised. From this amount £1,944 1/10 have to be deducted for salaries of clerks in the employ of the bankrupts in London prior to the closing of the business there, and for payments to release lien on documents. The total amount expected to rank for dividend is £655,693, 2/2 showing an excess of liabilities over the estimated assets of £314,478 18/3. Of the assets already realised the first dividend of 4s. in the £ on £494,639, 4/0 the amount of proofs admitted absorbs £98,927, 14/8 ; Preferential creditors and rents account for £496 14/1, allowance to the debtors £578, 3s. and the legal and other expenses absorb £7,558, 19s. 7d. Of the latter sum £4,613, 15s. 10d. represents the Trustee's remuneration as fixed by the Committee of Inspection viz :—2 1/2 per cent. on £135,087 16s. 4d. assets realised, £,337 3s. 10d. and 1 1/4 per cent. on £98,927 14s. 4d. assets distributed in dividend £1,236, 1s, 10d. The balance of receipts over payments is £35,413, 3s. and includes an amount reserved for payment of the first dividend on further proofs received, but not yet admitted. The Trustee in his statement observes :—

Owing to the magnitude of the business, to the fact that a large part of the Assets were situated in India and other places abroad and to the time necessarily involved in getting accounts from the branches required for the purpose of dealing with the proofs of creditors numbering in all about 6,700, it has been found impossible to distribute a first dividend at an earlier date. A considerable number of proofs have been received since the expiration of the time limited by statutory notice, and the Trustee will proceed to deal with them with a view to paying at the earliest possible moment an equivalent dividend of 4s. in the £ thereon funds for which are reserved as above appearing. The Court has extended the time for dealing with proofs until 31st December, for the convenience of creditors resident in India, arragements have been entered into under which payment will be made of their dividends at Bombay by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, who will also be prepared if desired to encash the cheques at the current rate of the day for "On demand Bank Bills on London." It has not been possible in the above summary to allocate the receipts from branches to the headings under which they are included in the Debtors' Statement of Affairs as full accounts are not yet to hand, but this will be done in the statement accompanying the next dividend.

Immeditely upon suspension of payment by the Bankrupts, the Courts in Bombay and Calcutta appointed Official Assignees there to take charge of the local assets, and questions arose as to whether the Receiving Order made in London took precedence over the orders made by those Courts. The Trustee found it necessary to send his partner to India to deal with this question and to make arrangements as to the conduct of the realisation there. The Official Assignees resisted the Trustee's claim to have the whole of the assets realised under the English Bankruptcy, but ultimately orders were made by the High Courts, both of Bombay and Calcutta under which the Official Assignees withdrew and the assets were duly handed over. The Trustee has appointed Mr. C E Randle, the late Manager of the Bombay Branch his Attorney for the purpose of realising the Indian Assets ; he has also appointed Attorneys in Cape Town and Durban for similar purposes. The New buildings which were in course of erection for the Bankrupts in Bombay have since the Receiving Order been completed by the Trustee and sold at a satisfactory price the purchase, however, was not completed at the date of this statement, and no part of the purchase-money is included in the above figures. The Engineering works (known as Garlick and Co.) owned by the Bankrupts in Bombay, and the Crystal Ice Factory owned by them in Madras, have been continued as going concerns by the Trustee for the purpose of preserving the respective goodwills. Negotiations for disposal of the Engineering Works are in progress, and an offer has recently been accepted for the Ice Factory. The realisation of the assets by the Trustee, with the advice and assistance of the Creditors' Committee of Inspection, is proceeding as rapidly as possible, and a second dividend will be declared as soon as sufficient funds are collected. By Section 72 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, it is provided that if one-fourth in number or value of the Creditors dissent from the resolution of the Committee of Inspection fixing the Trustee's remuneration, or the Banktupts satisfy the Board of Trade that the remuneration is unnecessarily large, the Board of Trade shall fix the amount of the remuneration.

NOTES FROM RATNAGIRI.

RATNAGIRI is usually thought of as a place to which Shepherd's steamer takes you when you have committed sins in this or previous existences, and thence you are lucky to escape, if you can, before the monsoon. But the place hardly exists that has not its local patriotism, writes our correspondent and ask a real Ratnagiri how he finds the world, and you will discover that every place is not only as good as every other place, but often a great deal better.

The end of the head-quarter season has been marked not only by the filling of the swimming bath with water, but also by at least three feverish gaieties—the Police sports, ex-King Theebaw's dinner-party, and the same bountiful host's Divali fireworks. The Police sports evoked a fine display of muscle and agility within the ring, and of bright colour and rapt attention without it. The wrestling—in English style—was really an excellent exhibition, the "comic" events were genuinely laughable, and the tugs-of-war were at any rate interesting. First the police pulled over pell-mell on to their noses. The lascars of some of his Majesty's revenue yachts recently anchored in the creek, and then, after a considerably harder pull, they vanquished and scratch team of the higher official residents. All the arrangements redounded greatly to the credit of the little force of 700 (who was it that said "India is overawed by means of the Police" ?)—and its alert Superintendent Mr. Heyland. Prizes were distributed by the Judge's wife Mrs. Khareghat, with the aid of the youngest European inhabitant.

A few days later the "World" vindicated itself by beating the Police at cricket, Vali for the former knocking up 31.

The fireworks were a wild vision of shooting stars, Burmese lanterns, moselle cup, illuminated dragons, and brass bands. The ex-King received his guests in audience, talking Hindustani to each. The ex-Queen was unfortunately indisposed.

Meanwhile our revenue officers have been doing battle with locusts in the districts. Ratnagiri village looks as green as ever with its luxuriance of palms and every leafy thing crowding to the edge of the truly beautiful coast-line, but the wells are not so full as they should be, and the uplands are brown. However, the Konkan has never any right to talk famine, and even in the matter of climate it can boast of a noon-tide almost pleasant, and a sea breeze which seldom misses a day. Holiday-makers who do not mind being landed, in chairs at 2 a.m., might just do worse than visit Ratnagiri.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

WOMEN'S SECTION.

Such machines, as can promote industries for women will on payment of a nominal fee, be allowed space in the Pavilion, appertaining to the Women's Section of the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, provided women are sent to work these machines there. Likewise any woman desiring to work at any kind of handicraft will also be accommodated with a place.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

I suppose the coming caucus of the Conservative delegates at Southampton will do something to clear up the perplexity of the political situation—I mean so far as the actual intentions of Mr. Balfour are concerned. It is true that there are those who see no perplexity in the matter, but as those who purport to understand the Prime Minister's mind on the subject are divided into two classes, each giving a different interpretation of the Edinburgh speech, that does not help us very much. Lord Hugh Cecil is amongst those who regard the deliverance referred to as directly antagonistic to the protectionnist policy put forward by Mr. Chamberlain. He will have nothing of the idea that Mr. Chamberlain is not a protectionist in the true sense of the word and that Mr. Balfour in disclaiming protection was not thinking of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Lord Hugh brings together a series of quotations from Mr. Chamberlain's speeches, and says that they could only have come from the lips of an advocate of protectionism. And if it be said that both statesmen have in common the object of introducing into this country fiscal retaliation, a similarity of words, in Lord Hugh's opinion, conceal a wide difference of opinion. As Lord Hugh explains it, Mr. Chamberlain's retaliationist policy is to erect a general protective tariff which can be used for purposes of negotiation ; Mr. Balfour's more innocent proposal is to impose, in certain cases, a penalizing duty on some of the imports of a particular foreign country. A study of the whole of Mr. Balfour's and Mr. Chamberlain's speeches would, the Prime Minister's distinguished nephew thinks, intensify the impression that they fundamentally differ about fiscal policy, and he cannot believe that any one who fairly considers the circumstances and language of the Edinburgh speech will doubt that it was, and was intended to be, a repudiation of the protectionism which Mr. Chamberlain is preaching. In the meantime the Tariff Reformers, though temporarily deprived of the services of their leader who is still holiday-making in Italy, are displaying a great deal of activity in one form or another, probably under the stimulus of Sir John Cockburn's candidature for West Monmouthshire where the death of Sir William Harcourt has caused a vacancy. I think, I mentioned in a former letter that except on the Tariff question Sir John Cockburn, whom I have the pleasure of knowing personally, is entirely opposed to the policy of the Conservative and Unionist party. It is characteristic of the present conditions of that party that although standing as the nominee of the Conservative Association, Sir John Cockburn was introduced at his first meeting as a "Liberal in politics." I am not sure that it would not have been more correct to describe him as a "Radical in politics," for the programme he puts before the electors includes the taxation of ground rents and royalties, considered by many good Conservatives as a revolutionary proposal, an Eight Hours Bill, an amendment of Trade Union Law to do away with the Taff Vale decision, the secularising of education or rather the placing of all schools under popular control, Sunday closing, and sundry other little reforms. He is also a hot opponent of the introduction of Chinese labour in South Africa, and, as I happen to know, has been so all along. Though Sir John who, next to Sir Wilfred Laurier, is in my opinion quite the most able of colonial statesmen that we have seen in this country not excepting Mr. Deakin, he is a funny candidate to be standing as a Unionist. But I think it will be found that as the day of polling approaches he will drop the Unionist disguise and stand forth solely as a Tariff Reformer. In any case the acceptance by the local Conservatives of Sir John Cockburn is a distinct triumph for the Chamberlainite organisation and has naturally put heart into the followers of the ex-Colonial Secretary. A mild sensation has been caused by the appearance of a letter from Mr. Balfour in which, replying to some resolutions passed in Balfast, he says the Government are seriously considering the question of a new Redistribution Bill. Some of Mr. Balfour's opponents have been almost beside themselves in their indignation at what they consider an even more than usually characteristic attempt to prolong the life of the Ministry in the hope that the threatened "debacle" will, if sufficient time be gained, be averted. But Mr. Brodrick is reminded that according to well-established tradition a Redistribution Bill cannot be proceeded with unless the Opposition consents, and that there is no possibility of this consent being obtained in any circumstances whatever. In the meantime the Liberal party may be asked to be saved from some of its friends. It is not yet quite certain that the endeavours of certain Ministerialists to get up a scare about Home Rule in Ireland will not eventually suceed; and it is, one would have thought, rather bad politics for Mr. Lloyd George to frighten timid Unionist Free Traders by declaring that Home Rule in Wales will be one of the first measures to be passed by the next Government.

LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

The official announcement that Lord Curzon has postponed his departure for India until the end of November is gladly accepted as an intimation that Lady Curzon is now out of danger though it may only have been intended to silence those who started the improbable report that his Excellency would remain in this country. One journal the "St. James's Gazette" has even gone so far as to nominate his successor, Lord Milner, who will, I should say, be almost as surprised at some of the things the Conservative evening journal says about him as Lord Curzon must be with the information it gives about his intentions. It is an open secret we are told that his (Lord Milner's) name was before the Cabinet in the early part of the year when the necessity arose for considering the positon of Viceroy. The Government however thought that it would be to the advantage of South Africa if he could remain in his present post a little longer. If this means anything, it means that in the early part of the year Lord Milner could have had the Viceroyalty of India if he had pressed his claims. All stuff and nonsense. In principle it was settled long before "the early part of the year" that Lord Curzon should stay on for some time longer and if there was any difficulty, it doubtless related merely to the question as to whether the office should be vacated when he came away on leave or the law be altered to enable him to come without ceasing to be Viceroy. Lord Curzon is in favour of such an alteration, but his views are not shared by the authorities at home, at any rate the Government of the day is not prepared to risk the Opposition that would be raised in the House of Commons if such a measure were proprosed. As to Lord Milner sufficient to the day is the good thereof. There is no immediate necessity for his Majesty's advisers to look out for a new Viceroy of India. If this necessity should be deferred until the Liberals are in power, it goes without saying that Lord Curzon's successor will not be Lord Milner ; and if the Conservatives are in power when the office becomes vacant I doubt if the High Commissioner for South Africa will be sent to Calcutta. If however he should ultimately be chosen for the post, it is to be hoped that his views as to the treatment that should be accorded to the King's Indian subjects in the King's Colonial possessions may undergo a change or he may find himself in hot water. In certain political circles the Earl of Crewe, Lord Rosebery's son-in-law, has been spoken of as a likely Viceroy of India if the Liberals have to make the next appointment, but I should have thought that with his gifts Australia or Canada would have been a more suitable field for him. He is not a mediocre man, but I doubt if he has quite sufficient solidity for the Indian Viceroyalty.

THE ENGLISH DREYFUS CASE.

The inquiry, instituted by the Government under pressure of public opinion into the miscarriage of justice of which Mr. Adolph Beck was the victim, opened on Tuesday before the Master of the Rolls (Sir Richard Henn Collins) Sir John Edge, and

Sir Spencer Walpole. The scene of these important proceedings is a moderate-sized room in one of the substantial but somewhat dingy houses facing the Victoria Tower of the Palace of Westminster. The building is now used as a meeting place for Royal Commissions and previously was the residence of Mr. Labouchere M. P. It is not inappropriate that Mr. Beck should be receiving justice under a roof which for so long sheltered one who, whatever some may think of his politics, has gained well-deserved credit not only for his exposure of shams, but for his unceasing interest in the administration of the criminal law. Many at first thought it rather unfair to Mr. Beck that his desire to be represented by counsel was declined, but the reason given by the Committee as well as their decision not to sit in "camera" have entirely removed any ground for supposing that this is a white-washing investigation. "This" said the President "is not a matter of private litigation between Mr. Beck and the Crown, and it is no part of our function to inquire into the special rights which Mr. Beck may or may not have, in view of the fact that he has been the subject of an unfounded imprisonment. That is not our function. Our function is to deal with a public mischief, and, if we can, in the public interest, to find the flaw which led to the wrongful incarceration of Mr. Beck. With that issue Mr. Beck, although he is the cause of the inquiry, is not more personally concerned than any other individual in this room. We are here to discharge a public function, and we are prepared to discharge it to the best of our ability. To admit counsel on behalf of one particular individual who considers that he is aggrieved would be at once to let into this case an entirely new vista of possible complications. If we admitted the right of one person to cross-examine by counsel persons against whom Mr. Beck was seeking to make his claim, it would carry with it the reciprocal right on their part to subject Mr. Beck to cross-examination, which would be exceedingly undesirable in this case. This inquiry began with the complete assumption on the part of the Crown that there was no ground whatever for any imputation justifying the imprisonment of Mr. Beck. We start with that assumption. Therefore his character is no more involved in the matter submitted for our determination than the character of any other gentleman in this room." The Committee has throughout treated Mr. Beck with marked courtesy and it is significant that his evidence was taken out of its turn so as to enable the Swedish Minister to be present. So far as the enquiry has gone another day it is thought will see the end of it and so far as hearing witnesses is concerned, it cannot be said that any of the departments—the Home Office, the Treasury and Scotland Yard—have come out of it at all well. Some of the admissions made by representatives of these establishments are to say the least disquieting and show a laxity that seems almost incredible in a country like England. The superior persons who are always sneering at the shortcomings of Parliamentary Government and sighing for Russian methods, though the Russian methods are not used by these obscurantists, must, one would think, see in the disclosures of the past few days, a cause for revising their opinions. If this was done in the green tree what would be done in the dry? To enumerate all the damaging confessions of stupidity or worse would take up too much space; but here is one. Those who have followed the case with any care know that a great deal, in fact, everything so far as identity is concerned turns on the fact that a certain examination showed that Smith is a Jew and that his unfortunate double Mr. Beck is not a member of that race. This essential fact came to the knowledge of the Prison Commissioners in 1879, but they said nothing about it and the Home Office did not hear of it until 1898, while the information did not reach the Public Prosecutor and Scotland Yard before the present year. Here is another instance of the happy-go-lucky way in which things are managed. One of the witnesses called on Wednesday was the Public Prosecutor's right-hand man, Mr. F. J. Sims, who was asked if he was furnished on the occasion of Mr. Beck's first trial with the result of the physical examination made of him. The witness replied:—

"We were never furnished with any result of Mr. Beck's examination. We have not any such document at the Treasury, and I cannot recollect receiving any examination of Mr. Beck." The President: And no further steps were taken? Mr. Sims: An ex-constable, Spurrell, who had taken Smith into custody in 1877, said he was prepared to state positively that Beck was Smith, who was convicted in 1877, so there was no necessity to pursue the subject further.

Later, Sir Robert Anderson, late head of the detective branch, was put into the witness box. And the President referred to a note dated January 13, 1896, signed by Inspector Froest, which said:—"Mr. Sims, of the Treasury, desires me to ask Colonel Milman, governor of Holloway Gaol, to have the man Beck examined, so as to compare his marks with those of Smith." I had better quote from the report of what followed.

The President: The prison authorities—Mr. Campbell, the deputy-governor—did forward the full description of Mr. Beck to Scotland Yard on Janury 15?

Sir Robert: Yes.

The President: We hear to-day that somehow it never reached Mr. Sims. Can you throw any light on that? It seems to have been supplied at your instance.

Sir Robert: No, my lord, I cannot.

The President: It seems to have been stopped in transit.

Sir Robert: I feel confident that the application would have been made automatically. It does not follow that the report would come before me.

The President: The document seems to have rested in its ultimate custody and not to have been passed on.

Subsequently when Inspector Froest was giving evidence the Committee tried to ascertain what became of the identification marks. Sir Spencer Walpole:

We are told these Beck marks were never received by the Director of Public Presecutions. Inspector Froest: I heard that to-day, and was very much surprised. Sir Spencer: Were you responsible? Inspector Froest: I was and I was not. There is no doubt I received the identification marks of Beck, and handed them over to one of the people acting with me on the case to take to the Treasury. I was about to go to South Africa for the Public Prosecutor in connection with the Jameson case. I concluded they were sent and afterwards returned to the Convict Supervision Department, as they should have been. Sir Spencer: They were not received at the Treasury.

Inspector Froest: I cannot say whether they were or not. Mr. Sims says they were not.

It is interesting to note that Lord Desart (the Public Prosecutor) never saw the petitions which Mr. Beck poured into Whitehall from his prison and that this important official like the humble detective inspector was "very busy with the Jameson Raid inquiry just then." At yesterday's sitting Mr. F. C. Gill, K.C., and Mr. Avery, K.C., who respectively defended and prosecuted Mr. Beck at the Old Bailey in 1896 gave interesting evidence. But interest centred in Mr. Beck whose long statement of his case was read by the Secretary. This completed, the President put a few questions. "We cannot" he said gently and kindly blame you at all if you were, but I suppose when you came out of prison you were indignant at the fact that you had undergone imprisonment? At this point Mr. Beck, the reporters mention, almost broke down. "I was like a fly in a spider's web," he exclaimed, "I was confused and depressed in every way, and I had become almost an imbecile. It was only God's help that pulled me through. The President continued. As you were innocent, you could not understand how it came about that you had been convicted and imprisoned, and you felt convinced that there had been some foul play?

Mr. Beck answered that in the beginning he thought it was a case of mistaken identity, but when he saw the marks of John Smith he thought no schoolboy of 12 years could have mistaken them. He proceeded:—"I cannot understand how an expert can have supposed Smith's handwriting and mine were the same. If there had been a Court of Criminal Appeal, my opinion is that within a month after I had been convicted I should have been a free man and declared to be an innocent man in 1893. "I think it is quite possible" said the President assentingly. "But" Mr. Beck went on to say "if God makes my imprisonment bring about the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal in England, I shall not regret having spent that time in prison." We ought to have had a Court of Criminal Appeal long ago, but I am not sure that we shall get one even now, so hidebound by prejudice are those who exercise great influence in these matters. In this connection the country has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. C. H. Hopwood, K. C., who, as Recorder of Liverpool, incurred the displeasure of some by his policy of inflicting light sentences and who long ago advocated the creation of a Court of Appeal in indictable cases. He may as Recorder have carried his views too far but he was not a mere sentimental faddist. "We are all his pupils, though some of us don't admit it" was the remark of a Judge in criticising some of Hopwood's sentences. Let us hope that they will be his pupils in the serious attempt that will doubtless now be made to put convicted persons on the same footing as litigants in civil cases in other words to give as much consideration to the personal rights of the individual as to the rights of property.

OLLA PODRIDA.

His Majesty, it is often said, never forgets old friends. An illustration of this fact is afforded by the following interesting announcement in the Court circular of Monday last:—"Lady Staveley, widow of the late General Sir Charles W. Dunbar Steveley, had the honour of being received byhis Majesty to-day at Sandringham." Sir Charles Staveley was, it will be remembered Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army when the King as Prince of Wales made his famous tour in India 29 years ago. Lady Staveley was left a widow in 1896.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT AHMEDABAD.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

On Thursday, writes a correspondent, the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Aryan High School, Ahmedabad, took place, Mr. Trikamlal R. Desai B.A. LL.B. of Bombay Bar, presiding. There was a large attendance. The compound of the building was decorated with flags and ever greens.

The proceedings began with the reading of the report by Mr. V. P. Dalal, Head Master of the Institution. The noticeable features in the Report were: (1) The enforcement of School discipline. (2) The bestowing of greater attention to moral and physical training than before. (3) The advisability of limiting the number of students in each class to thirty and the increasing number of students taking advantage of the Institution. A short programme of recitations having been gone through, the President called upon Mr. H. N. Parekh B.A. LL.B. to address tha students. Mr. Parekh rose amidst cheers and addressed the students on the aims and objects of knowledge and the means of acquiring the same. Mr. Thakorelal H. Desai who is well known as an enthusiast in the cause of native-made articles, at the request of the President addressed a few words, in the vernacular on the necessity of encouraging the production in this country of articles of every day use and exhorted the students. to realise their responsibility in that behalf.

The prizes were then distributed by the President who in the course of an interesting and suggestive address, dwelt upon the noticeable features in the report, the necessity of enforcing strict discipline and the qualities that made np an ideal student viz character, industry, honesty punctuality and regularity and abstinence from all evil habits. He then referred to the, economic condition of the country and the imperative necessity on the part of the students, to diagnose the causes and having found the remedy to proceed to work in the right direction. In concluding he said. "We must profit by the lessons that the West has taught us and has been teaching us. You might have heard of the campaign conducted by Mr. Chamberlain in England. I ask you students, to practise each in his humble way and not merely preach the same doctrine. I mean the dotrine of protection of native made goods. Legislation is not in our hands, else we should have got all at once the consummation of the desired object. The only thing then that we can hope to do is to solemnly resolve from to-day to do all in our power, to use and encourage Indian made goods. You may be lovers of finer articles of curiosity but those too, you can have Indian made if you but care to inquire for them, Ahmedabad itself can supply you with articles of dress silk, cotton, and soap, glass matches, paper, ink and utensils, Bengal its finer muslins, Dhulia its cutlery, Delhi its turbans and biscuits, Kashmir shawls and woolen chothes, and last but not the least Sialkote its cricket and tennis kit."

Before the proceedings were brought to a close it was announced that, two gentlemen present had been pleased to endow two prizes, to be awarded annually to the students of the School. The one was offered by Mr. Thakorelal Desai in the name of his late lamented father, Mr. Harilal Kahandas Desai, Head Master of the Government Middle School, Ahmedabad and sometime Deputy Ed. Inspector, Surat, to be awarded to any student of the School who stood first at the Matriculation. The other prize was offered by the president for the best essay written by a student of the school on the responsibility of young Indians, as regards the protection of native made articles.

THE GUJERAT MAHOMEDAN ORPHANAGE.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference, writes a correspondent, has distinguished itself by organising an Orphanage to provide for the care of the Mohammedan orphhan children in this old city which is destined to open brightest pages of history for Gujerat. This orphanage is intended to mould the character of boys from infancy and train them principally in (1) Religious teaching; (2) in Technical Education in a Government school about to be established here and thirdly, for active Government Field Service as Hospital Assistant with fair-knowledge of Hikmat. The girls will be taught in Zennana Ward of the orphanage under the supervision of lady teacher: their primary education will commence with Kuran-i-Sharif. They will also be taught varieties of domestic duties (for the responsibilitiy to the community is very tedious) and the humble industries which contribute to the making of a good and happy home, Knowledge in midwifery which is urgently needed for our community will be taught to them fairly. The girls when well matured and physically developed will be married to suitable boys of the orphanage or to respectable outsiders promising to make a happy matrimonial union. After their marriage they will be made to live in a given "Mohalla" or street in order to benefit the ladies of that street with the professional knowledge of midwifery and teach the young girls of all castes and creeds with what they had learned at the orphanage, thus spreading the knowledge of midwifery surely and steadily in all the communities. Infants will also be received in the orphanage whose mothers have died after birth during the confinement. To carry out the above scheme a substantial and permanent fund is necessary. The Conference has met with much success and encouragement so far, but to make this orphanage a great success we require, much more assitance, public symyathy and fellow feeling for poor orphans by gentlemen who are in affluent circumstances through the grace of Almighty God and who are respectfully asked to extend their charity.

The Orphanage is an institution of charitable Society, its main object is attributable to human happiness. It is an old evil handed down to us from the birth of Adam, and therefore in every religion adequate provision has been made for charity, but it appears to me that Islam has made more distinct rules for the care of orphans and destitute persons. The following is the short translation of the doctrines laid down in Kuran-i-Sharif:—1. Charity is the sole right of the aged, infirm, blind, deaf and dumb. 2. Alms should be distributed as follows:—First to poor relations and neighbours may they be of your caste or otherwise, Secondly to Orphans, Thirdly to poor and destitute; Fourthly to travellers etc. 3. Love and show kindness to orphans as they are your brethren.

According to the above rules the followers of Islam in early days had organised charity in two forms, "Baitulmal and Zakat." The former does not exist now, but there are distinct rules for the latter viz, 2 1-2 per cent on all the property over and above Rs. 200. This authority of Kuran-i-Sharif is quite sufficient to demand sufficient charity from Mohammedans for the maintenance of poor orphans, and as the next month is the 'Ramzan-i-Sharif.' Mohammedans will be pleased to show merciful act towards the newly founded Orphanage.

It seems to me that in the time of Moghul Emperors Zakat and Charity Funds were utilised advantageously for poor and orphans and this is apparent from the fact that Mosque or Durgah in this city has a Madrassa or Orphanage attached to it, which has now become the sole property of persons probably trusted with the disbursement of this Fund. I leave this question aside for the present. The present discussion is the necessary help required for the Orphanage and therefore I appeal to Mohammedan brethren to render the required assistance, from the Zakat or Charity fund. A subscription fund has already been opened and the amount will be received with sincere thanks by Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, General Secretary, at his office, 5 Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, as also by Seth Tyab Bhai Maskateewala, Sakar Bazaar, Ahmedabad. Waiting longer will cause delay for doing general good to the community.

In conclusion I again beg to request Mohamedans to help this Orphanage. "God helps those who help themselves" and my humble prayer is, help the Orphanage with liberal mind and human feeling and see how the Creator appreciates your benevolent and merciful act hereafter.

ADDRESS TO THE HON. MR. PAREKH.

CONDITIONS IN GUJERAT.

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh was on Saturday presented with an address by the agriculturists of the Olpad taluka of Surat at Ilan The address referred to Mr. Parekh's services to the ryots in the discussion of revenue questions in the Legislative Council and made especial reference to the revenue enquiry held after the last famine.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh in replying to the address said:—I have to offer you my heart-felt thanks for your kind address and the very flattering expressions in which it is worded. For my part I feel that I am not at all deserving of the praise that your kindness prompts you to shower on me. The partiality of friends often paint him much, better than he may be You have referred to the work which it fell to my lot to do in connection with the Revenue collection Enquiry conducted by Mr. Maconochie. Gentlemen you are all aware that in the year of the famine of 1899-1900 considerable oppression had been practised in recovering the Revenue demands of Government from the people. Some of these were exposed in certain letters which appeared in the press. Government called for the Reports of their officers and on the statements contained in these Reports they held that the allegations in these letters were untrue and exaggerated. I urged before his Excellency the Governor, at the Legislative Council, complaints about the oppressiveness of the Revenue administration in a strain similar to that of the letters of "Guzerati." Thereupon the members of Government challenged me to produce evidence in support of the allegation. Upon this immediately I came down to this place and the greater portion of the evidence was recorded in this very hall. This evidence was submitted to Government with the result that they appointed Mr. E. Maconochie to inquire into the truth of the allegations of the malprctices. Gentlemen you do injustice to other people when you attribute to me alone the credit for the success of the inquiry. It was a matter of good fortune that Government appointed such an impartial, sympathetic and capable officer to conduct it. It is well known how poor agriculturists are averse to complain and to appear before high officers to give evidence against Revenue officers of Government and no small credit is due to the agriculturists who boldly came forward to give evidence with the true tales of their grievances knowing well that they were by so doing bringing upon themselves the wrath of the petty officials with whom they had daily to deal. But the greatest credit is due to my very energetic friedd Mr. Jiwanji who remained with me throughout the inquiry and worked indefatiguably night and day for the purpose of collecting the evidence to be placed before Mr. Maconochie at considerable personal risk and sacrifice. If it were not for his efforts the inquiry would never have been successful.

THE CONDITION OF THE RYOTS.

The present condition of the agricultural population of this presidency is exceedinly miserable particularly in Guzerat. In this part of the country Nature has been unpropitious to the land-holders and the cultivating classes for about a decade. They have suffered from continuous drought and insufficiency of rain, from rats, and from locusts. You have again suffered severely from plague. The present year made a very hopeful commencement, but it now appears that it is likely to prove one of great distress. Yon cannot fight against nature under present circumstances. You have to bear your misfortunes with patience and resignation. It is necessary to consider how that distress can be alleviated. In the first instance we look for alleviation in the action of Government. It is my opinion that the Revenue Assessments of Government in a number of talukas have been pitched too high and they contribute to some extent to keep down the condition of the people. I am prepared to admit that the question of the right pitch of Assessment is one of extreme difficulty and full of complications. I think that for this purpose local Associations should be formed which should collect facts and matterials which may be helpful in determining the question to the satisfaction of both the Government and the public. It is a matter of great pleasure that

THE OLD CAST IRON POLICY

of Government that full Assessment should be collected without reference to the condition of the outturn, appears to be modified. But looking to the condition of the people the modification is not liberal enough. Government appear to have a miraculous faith in the recuperative powers of the agricultural people. This is not a place where I can explain the reasons why I consider it necessary for Government to adopt a more liberal policy. There is another direction in which Government is attempting to help the agriculturists in the distress. Even the most frugal agriculturists occasionally stand in need of borrowing for the purpose of making improvements, replenishing their stock paying the Government dues and several other purposes connected with the agricultural calling. They have to go to the money-lender who charges interest at such a heavy rate that a great part of the agriculturists profits pass into the hands of the moneylenders. It will be a great benefit to the agriculturist borrower if he can under these circumstanees borrow money at rates much less than those which are being charged by professional money-lenders. With this view Government are endeavouring to make an experiment of establishing co-operative societies. These experiments require great encouragement and I wish our agriculturists under the guidance of officers of Government will try to help the growth of these institutions and to give them a fair trial.

SUBORDINATE OFFICALS.

Agriculturists often complain of the oppression of the petty officers of Government with reference to all relations between Government and agriculturists, I think it is most desirable that the better educated and the more intelligent of you should form into local bodies and try to collect correct and reliable information on all matters affecting the interests of the Agricultural population and to bring them to the notice of the central associations to which they may affiliate themselves. I think such institutions very useful for protecting the interests of agriculturists, In connection with the question of your grievances I have to give you a few words of warning. Never exaggerate or misstate. By exaggeration you do great injustice to your cause as it creates difficulties in ascertaining the truth. When you approach authorities, word your petitions in moderate and respectful language; and do not despair if your representations are unsuccessful. If you have real grievances be sure that they will be remedied in the end if you have patience enough in sticking to the matter. But there are certain matters in which you have to work amongst yourselves for ameliorating your condition I know as a rule that the agriculturing population of Guzerat is frugal and thrifty, but it is not unknown that some individuals spend large sums of money much beyond their means in

MARRIAGE AND FUNERAL FEASTS.

They incur debts, mortgage or sell their properties and ruin themselves. These instances of the fall of well-to-do agricultural families are very pitiable. Such cases of waste and extavagance lend colour to the arguments that their present wretched and miserable condition cannot be remedied by any alleviating measures in connection with the Government Revenue. The agricultural castes should make rules for regulating expenses on the occasions of marriages and deaths and for preventing extravagance. There is another matter in connection with which I would like to say a word. The agriculturists of Guzarat are not generally given to inebriety but I find that it does prevail in a few localities and among particular castes. The evils of the use of introxicants are well-known, They bring ruin in body, mind and property and I should strongly advice the members of such castes in which the use of intoxicants prevail to make rules for abstaining from their use. I wish that you would, pay attention to the education of your boys and girls. and I trust a better educated and more intelligent class of cultivators will be able to make your business more profitable to protect your rights more efficienatly and to weather periods of depression much better than you have been able to do.

In addition to the British Eastern Electric Power Company, Limited, of London, a second company has approached the Government of India as to the terms on which they would be prepared to grant a concession for the construction of a railway (1) within the settlement of Aden and (2) from the limits of the settlement to the frontier, as at present defined at Al Kama. The consideration of the projects have, however, been postponed for the present.

Gratifying evidence of the recognition extended to British commercial enterprise is furnished by the honours awarded by the Committee of the St. Louis Exhibition to Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co's Exhibit of 'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals, 'Tabloid' and other pharmaceutical products, and 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments. Three grand prizes and three gold medals have been conferred for the scientific excellence of these products.

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BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 21st OCTOBER.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mail of the 21st October. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Alexander Capt H M
Butlin Miss
Boston Mr A W
Cumberledge Capt and Mrs and 2 children
Crookshank Lt
Carrington Miss
Cox Mr
Crawford Mr J G A
Chrichton Engr Lt G
Dennis Miss
Dearn Miss
Delamain Col
Edwards Mr
Gillett Mr B J
Giles and Ayah
Gray Mr B P
Hendley Col and Mrs and 2 children
Ingle Mrs
London Mr and Mrs
Locky Mrs
Lankester Miss
Langon Lt
McLeod Mrs
Mell Capt
Prall Capt and Mrs and child
Pottingere Capt
Quintin Lieut
Richardson Miss
Rodgers Mr
Reevis Mr
Swann Mr and Mrs S H
Shoubridge Capt and Mrs and infant
Simton Miss
Sayers Miss
Torkington Lt G S
Vincent Major and Mrs
Wood Mr H J
Weltrecht Miss
Warner Miss

From Marseilles.

Andrews Capt H E
Alexander Capt J L
Brown Mr C
Brown Capt W M R
Brown Capt H E
Bartley Mr A S
Bhojuck Mr C B
Botham Mr A W
Bryne Mr J
Boisragon Major G
Barley Mr T
Bickford Mr and Miss C F
Comber Mr E
Cowley Mrs J W
Clerk Mr and Mrs J B
Cowleff Col J W
Cuncliffe Lt E W
Dunne Mr and Mrs
Dibb Mr W R
Elsworth Mr T E
Fletcher Capt Alan
Ferguson Mr M
Fordyce Capt H C D
Franks Mr W
Fox Mr Justice
Gerrard Hon Mrs
Gee Mr C D
Giles Mrs and infant
Henderson Mr N G B
Hart Mr R M
Hamilton Mr R S
Helmsey Viscountess
Hoare Rev H J
Hall Major and Mrs
Hawkes Misses
Hoare Mrs H G
Hoarne Dr
Henson Mr S M
Ingles Mr W
Johnson Mr
Key Major and Mrs
Keris Stay Sir Bart
Lewd Mr and Mrs W F
Le Geo Mr W
Lloyd Mr and Mrs W
Lawson Mr Digby
Lightfoot Mr and Mrs and LiMiss
Lewis Hay Sir Bart
Lewis Mr W R and Miss
Laimour Mr
Menchrichston Lt
Macdonald Mr S C
Mcalpine Mr M C
Moore Maj Mr and Mrs
Macbeth Mrs
Misquith Mr O F
Macpherson Lt J
Molony Mr and Mrs G C
Mickle Mr A W
McMoran Mr T
Newbold Major and Mrs A W
Nicholson Mr E
Nicholson Major and Mrs
Ogden Mr Wn
Pears Mr S E
Parrington Lt J W
Pattman Mr H A
Proctor Mr W
Peters Mr
Perry Capt
Pottinger Capt and Mrs inft
Queripel Mr A L
Mc N Chrichston
Rems Mr S A
Rickuds Mr F T
Reid Mr W H
Robertson Capt
Reynolds Mr H W Mr and Mrs G H and Tutor
Rhoden Mr A R
Roche Mr C V
Roberts Mr M
Stowell Miss
Stowell Mr R
Strange Mr and Mrs
Stephenson Mr
Sim Mr C L
Suttliffe Mr C E
Schofield Miss M I
Sloan Mr J R and Miss
Sherrard Lt G W
Schonemann Mr and Mrs
Summers Mr
Stillwell Rev and Mrs J R
Swayne Mr and Mrs H W
Traglen Mr
Yielding Lt-Col and Mrs
Vanran Major A
Whichello Mr B E
Walker Mr and Mrs J
Whitehead Lt
Warburton
Wetherall Mrs J B and Miss

From Brindisi.

Besant Mrs A
Darling Mr C W
Dick Mrs and Miss Moncrieff
Henderson Capt E G
Macdonald Mr C J
Mullick-Mr B B
Reuchline Mr
Saise Dr W
Schunemann Mr R A
Spink Mr S W
Stowarth Mr W H

From Gibraltar.

Cobb Rev H N
De Pile Miss M
Hutton Dr and Mrs H M
Olcott Mrs E
Olcott Mr A V S
Thoms Dr and Mrs
Vail Miss J N

From Aden.

Courtice Rev G R A
Fernan Capt H A K
Giles Mr N
Goaler Lieut

From Port Said.—Lacon Mr P H

For Karachi.—Fowler Mr and Mrs child and nurse

ACCIDENT AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

An accident which narrowly missed having serious consequences occurred on Saturday evening on the Oval, where the preparations for the forthcoming Exhibition are being made. The lofty frame work for the tower was being elevated into a perpendicular position, being supported by guide ropes, when suddenly the whole mass came down, causing no little excitement among the people in the neighbourhood of the bandstand. Happily the men engaged on the work got away from the falling structure of bamboo and iron work in time, and nobody was injured. It was discovered that the accident was due to a defect in one of the iron supports of the framework, the metal having snapped owing to the strain on it during the process of elevation.

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May we ask you kindly to allow us to draw attention to a notice which appears in your advertisement column announcing a special General Meeting of the above Association and asking for assistance in the restarting of a Female Workshop, which our Association is anxious to make a success, and thus to help poor women to help themselves rather than to depend on charity. The assistance we ask is that ladies and others willing to help the poor will kindly send us any orders that they can for plain sewing, dusters etc. It is intended that the women should get full value for the work they do, the expenses of management etc being met from subscriptions and the Government Grant-in aid. Orders for work will be gratefully received, and any enquiries welcomed by Miss Edge, Girls' High School, Girgaum who is at present acting as Secretary of the Ladies' Committee in charge of the workroom.—Yours &c.

R. S. HEYWOOD,
Hon. Secretary, E. E. Poor Fund Assoc.
A. H. S. ASTON.
Hon. Treasurer, E. E. Poor Assoc.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. R. RUBATTINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporiti arrived in Bombay on Saturday evening.

From Genoa and Naples.—Mr R P Atkinson, Miss Bare, Mrs Beamen, 2 children and nurse, Rev H Benleher and Mrs, Mrs J Beven, Mrs Boscolo, Col Brownrigg and Mrs, Mrs N Chaterjee Capt Church, Miss Clanner, Miss Clements, Rev Collier and Mrs, Mr Dawson, Rev G T Ghree, Major R H Ewart, Mrs, infant and nnrse, Rev Fillman, Lady Filose and 2 daughters, Rev Father, Giacome and two other Missionaries, Rev Father Gauseppe, Miss Goucher, Mr P W Greenstead, Miss Harper, Mr C A Haves, Miss Hendley, Mr H Humfress, Mr Lalkala and Mrs, Mr A G Lawrie, Mr F E Lowe, Lieut Col R W Lyons, Mrs and 2 children, Lieut C H Marsh, Mr Matthews, Mr J D Maynard, Mr J McAtamney, Miss McDonald, Major Mehir, Mr Mell and Mrs, Mr Monroe and Mrs, Rev E Morisson, Capt C MacKenzie and Mrs, Mr J Muller and Mrs, Mrs Neeld, Rev Nussenam, Mr G A Olcese, Mr R Parodi, Capt, H Prevost and Mrs, Mr Q Quintaba and Mrs Quintaba (Senior) Miss Reimers, Mr E C Rich and Mr R Ringger, Capt V H Roberts, Mr J N Robinson and Mrs, Mr P Roscoe Allen, Mrs Mrf Rufener and child, Rev Schmidt, Mr Smith, Mrs E Sommavilla, Mr C S Stadani, Mr E B T Studd, Rev H C Velte M A, Rev Father Vinconzo, Mr J Weber, Mr J J Welch and Mrs, Rev J L Wharton, Mr Williams, Mrs and children, Mr A W N Wyatt and other.
From Port Said, Mr S Doucas.
From Suez, Mrs V Tiano and child.
From Aden, Mr Framjee Bhicajee.

Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Director-General of the Post Office, leaves Simla on the 7th November and proceeds at first to Lahore. He will then visit Ajmere and Nagpur, the headquarters of the postal circles of Rajputana and the Central Provinces and Berar, and arrive at Calcutta on the 20th November. Later in the year he will make a tour in the Madras Presidency.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

RUSSIAN TALES OF SUCCESS.

GREAT REINFORCEMENTS ON BOTH SIDES

LONDON, October 21.

Reports from the front show that the weather is clear and cold, and the roads are drying. The newspaper correspondents state that the opposing armies are in contact along the whole front, and anticipate a continuation of the fighting.

There is no definite news of yesterday's operations although the correspondent of the "Russkoe Slovo" says that the left wing of the Russian right was engaged all day.

The newspaper accounts, however, are confusing and contradictory. The reported crushing of two Japanese divisions appears in various forms. One account states that it occurred when the Russians occupied Sha-ho station.

Several despatches say that the Japanese are slowly retiring to the Yen-tai mines, where they have large reserves of ammunition and provisions.

Chinese are hovering in the rear of the armies, and they are reported to have killed several Russian wounded. One was found hanging to a post.

An officer on the Russian left flank reports that five Japanese officers and forty-five men were surrounded in a Chinese house. In spite of their desperate position only five of the men surrendered. The others, including the five officers, committed suicide

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

The correspondent of the "Birzheviya Vyedomosti" telegraphs from Mukden under yesterday's date :—

"General Mistchenko's Cossacks had an engagement with two battalions of Japanese. The Russian artillery fire was so exact that a Japanese battery was silenced and the infantry beat a retreat.

"Yesterday, on our west front, a detachment of the vanguard surrounded a Japanese battalion and compelled it to lay down its arms.

"Our troops occupy positions south of the village of Sha-ho, and the Japanese are slowly retiring."

DESPATCH FROM SAKAROFF.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

According to a despatch received at headquarters, General Sakaroff reports that on October 19th there was no serious fighting, but a force of cavalry, pursuing some Japanese troops, met with a large body of the enemy, who opened fire with Maxims, in consequence of which the Russians retired to the main body. The horses of all the Cossacks were killed or wounded.

General Sakaroff makes no mention of any Japanese disaster.

REINFORCEMENTS ON BOTH SIDES.

Tokio, Thursday.

According to estimates received from trustworthy private sources the losses of the Japanese Left army in the battle of the Sha-ho amounted to about 5,000.

The Russians have been reinforced by about 30,000 men.

Heavy rains have been impeding the movements of the two armies.

Rome, Thursday.

The Tokio correspondent of the "Italia Militare" says that ninety transports left Sasebo with 75,000 men, two hundred guns, with ammunition and clothing for the Japanese troops. The second Japanese army will consist of 400,000 men and a thousand guns.

RUSSIAN AMMUNITION RUNNING LOW.

Rome, Thursday.

A Mukden telegram to the "Italia Militare" says hat numbers of the Russian wounded have died owing to the inability of the medical corps to deal with the large numbers.

The low stock of ammunition remaining after the recent heavy fighting is causing concern to the Russians.

JAPANESE LEFT ARMY'S CAPTURES.

Tokio, Thursday.

It is announced from headquarters that the Left Army captured near Lang-tzu-chien six ammunition carts, 5,344 rifles, 4,920 rounds of field-gun ammunition, 78,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, and quantities of tents, clothing, swords and implements.

TRAINLOADS OF WOUNDED.

A Liao-yang telegram states that all the accommodation for the wounded there having been exhausted, a service of hospital trains has been organised between that place and Niu-chwang. General hospital ships are in the harbour at the latter place. The wounded Russians who have been captured are seen amongst their injured enemies and receiving the same attention. Both sides show their appreciation of each other in various ways.

TRAINS ACROSS SIBERIA.

PRINCE KHILKOFF ON THE GREAT TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

A representative of the "Birzheviya Vyedomosti" has had an interview with Prince Khilkoff, Minister of Ways of Communication, who is represented as having declared that all the unfavourable reports circulated abroad with regard to the Circum-Baikal Railway, were incorrect. The Minister admitted however, that the pioneer train by which he himself travelled took four days to cover a distance of 20 versts (13 miles). It was also true that the train was derailed no fewer than four times during the journey, but no further accidents of a similar nature had since occurred.

Trains were now running at a speed of 20 versts (13 miles) an hour, and it was possible to despatch sixteen trains daily along the Lake and also across it on ice-breakers. The Trans-Baikal and Siberian Lines were also capable of dealing with that amount of traffic.

Prince Khilkoff laid stress on the fact that as long as the transport of troops continued the forwarding of private goods beyond Yakutsk would be attended with great difficulty. The sole means of remedying this state of affairs was to make use of the Siberian waterways, particularly those of the Obi and Yenisei systems, and a plan with this end in view, the carrying out of which would cost about 12,000,000 roubles, had already been drafted.

In conclusion the Minister declared that if the transport of troops were to go on for any length of time it would scarcely be possible to open the Siberia Railway to commercial traffic even a year hence.

CARDIFF COAL.

SUPPLYING RUSSIA WITH CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The supply of large quantities of Cardiff coal for the Russian Navy makes a painful impression. Mr. Spenser Wilkinson points out in the 'Morning Post" that the Russian Government by seizing the coal on the Allanton, Japanese coal destined for Singapore, as well as by other acts, has expressed its view that coal, whatever its destination, is contraband of war. There is no doubt whatever that the coal sold for the Russian Navy, of course not to the Russian Government, but to the Hamburg-American Line is contraband of war, and would be the legitimate prey of any Japanese cruisers.

Netutral Governments are not, as a rule, bound to prevent their subjects from supplying contraband to belligerents. But it is not pleasant to think that Cardiff coal is being furnished in large quantities to find its way on to Russian men-of-war, of which the mission is if they can crush the Navy of Japan, a Power whose objects have been formally recognised by the British Government as justifying a treaty of alliance.

The development of Burma, rapid though it has been, has been checked to some extent by the difficulties connected with the construction of roads and railways. This remark applies both to the old and new parts of the Province. So long as the Government of India were weighed down by the burden of the Assam-Bengal line, a most costly one in its central sections, there was no spare money for the country further east ; and even now the allotments made are not on a very liberal scale. But there is another factor which is even more important than this of Budget grants. Labour is both scarce and dear in Burma. The Public Works expenditure, measured in lakhs, is nearly double that of Bengal, namely 96, as compared with 55 lakhs ; but not half the results are obtained, for the labour rates are more than double. What is wanted, of course, is railway communication into India, so that a stream of emigration could set steadily eastwards. This seems only possible at present by a line across the Yomas, which would open out the benighted Division of Arakan, and a project with this object in view has been just put forward. Again Yunan might be tapped for "Chinese cheap labour." This is abundant, at Tengyneh (Momein) and Chinamen are excellent workers with pick and shovel. The Burmese cannot complain if they are imported, for the ordinary Burman is lazy to a degree. Sir Hugh Barnes, the Lieutenant-Governor, is taking a strong personal interest in this question of communication with the outside world, and he will doubtless receive the full support of the commercial community in Rangoon in any line of policy that he may strike out.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ITALY AND TRIPOLI.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" writes (Oct. 19) :—

Two of the Vienna papers publish the following telegram from Rome dated to-day :—

"It is said in the best-informed quarters that Italy with the consent to Germany and England, will proceed, during the present electoral campaign, to occupy Tripoli. Ten Transatlantic steamers of the Navigazione Generale at Genoa have received notice to hold themselves in readiness for other than their ordinary sailings."

There can be no doubt (adds the correspondent) that the above statement is inaccurate, and, at the most, an attempt by the Opposition to create difficulties for the Government, being, in fact an electoral trick. It was only yesterday that the Italian Government, speaking of the Dissolution of the Chamber laid stress on the rise in public credit ; and an expedition to Tripoli would be a sure way of bringing the finances into disorder. At the same time, it is no secret that the recent Convention between France and Spain, which rounded off the Anglo-French Convention, is regarded with jealousy in Italy, which is deeply interested in any change of equilibrium in the Mediterranean, and now sees the way open for the pacific penetration of France, and even partially of Spain, into Morocco, while nothing is said of her own penetration into Tripoli, pacific or otherwise.

It will be remembered that the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Visconti Venosta, in 1899, initiated negotiations with France about an agreement, touching both the Tripoli and Morocco questions. In December 1901 Signor Prinetti then Foreign Minister, announced in the Italian Chamber that an exchange of views between Italy and France concerning their mutual interests in the Mediterranean had proved the existence of a complete identity of opinion. This rather enigmatic announcement was followed on Jan. 1, 1902, by a speech by M. Barrere, French Ambassador at the Quirinal, in which the result of the negotiations between the two countries was a little more defined. From subsequent statements the facts appear to be, first, that the Anglo-French Convention of March 24, 1899, dealing as it did with the Hinterland of Tripoli, had led to negotiations first with England, and, as these were unsatisfactory, afterwards with France; secondly, that the Anglo-Italian Agreement of December 1901 was, in writing, probably in the form of protocols ; thirdly, that in the Agreement Italy bound herself to allow to France a free hand in Morocco, and that France, in return promised never to lay hands on Tripoli.

The Agreement or Convention was communicated to England, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, and I believe also to Spain. No objection to it was raised from any side, except a theoretical one from Turkey. The Sultan ordered his Ambassador in Rome to inquire about the meaning of the unpublished compact, and the reply was that it had only reference to the trade interests of the two countries, with which answer he had to be content. As time went on the Sultan forgot all about it, and so pleased was he with the political attitude of Italy, during the Macedonian and Albanian risings, that he sent presents to King Victor Emmanuel, and received presents in return.

Nothing further was heard about the matter, and it was only recently, at the time of the Italian Premier's visit to Count von Bulow at Homburg, that the attention of the diplomatic world was drawn to the possibility of the Tripoli Question having been the subject of negotiations.

At the time of the Homburg interview the Italian Government, it was argued, must already have been informed of the general character of the Franco-Spanish negotiations, which were then far advanced; and, assuming that Italy felt somewhat uneasy about them, fearing the Mediterranean would be distributed among the lucky ones without she herself being allotted the share due to her, it would have been quite natural for the Italian Premier to rush to the German ally and ask whether he objected to Italian penetration in some form or other into Tripoli, simultaneously with French and Spanish penetration into Morocco. The weak point of the supposition, however, can be perceived at once. Tripoli is a Turkish province ; and it is well known that Germany protects Turkey against all her ill-wishers. Has not Germany abstained from sending troops to Crete, or military adjoints and officers to Macedonia ; and could anyone believe that Count von Bulow would advise the Italian ally to make a raid on Tripoli and declare a protectorate? If Signor Giolitti should have been so naive as really to suggest it, the reply he received must have been a distinct warning against the adventure, both for the sake of Turkey and of Italy herself ; and as Italy, against the advice of Germany, would not risk a quarrel with Turkey, it seems clear enough that intelligence received from Rome by the Vienna papers is false. Even if it is only regarded as premature, a considerable time must elapse before it can become true.

GERMANY, ITALY AND THE POPE.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs :—

Rome, Oct. 14,—The "Tribuna," commenting on the statement originally made in a French contemporary to the effect that one object of the meeting between Signor Giolitti and Count von Bulow was a desire on the part of the German Emperor to make overtures to the Italian Government for a reconciliation between the Quirinal and the Vatican on the occasion of the baptism of the Prince of Piedmont, and that these overtures were coldly received in Italy and were probably now doomed to failure in view of the approaching elections in that country, briefly remarks that no such overtures were made. Whatever may be the possibility of a reconciliation between the Vatican and the Quirinal, it is not conceivable that it should take place under such auspices. If the revival, in fact, of the Holy Roman Empire under the leadership of a Hohenzollern be the dream of the German Emperor it is a dream which it would be prudent not to tell in Italy, who will not suffer that even the shadow of vassalage should fall on the House of Savoy. As for the Vatican, it would, no doubt, desire that any arrangement it may come to with the Italian Government should have the consent and guarantee of the Catholic Powers, but it would hardly submit its differences to be arranged by the friendly offices of Germany.

Oct. 16. The rumour that overtures were made by Count von Bulow to Signor Giolitti on the occasion of their interview at Homburg, with the object of effecting a rapprochement between the Quirinal and the Vatican is discredited in Italy.

Berlin, Oct. 18, The "Cologne Gazette" learns from Berlin that a variety of conjectural statements have been appearing in English and French journals with regard to the Emperor William's supposed intention of undertaking a cruise in the Mediterranean next spring and that in this connection it has been alleged that the German Government is displaying marked activity at the Papal Court with a view to improving the relations between the Vatican and Quirinal. As the result of inquiries in well-informed quarters the Rhenish organ is able to state that there in no truth whatever in these reports.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

Vienna, Oct. 16 ('Times"). A severe trial of strength seems to be proceeding at Belgrade between the Ministers and officials who oppose and those who favour King Peter's return visit to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. According to one statement, which proceeds from the immediate "entourage" of the King, it has been decided, after a lively dispute, that the visit shall take place, notwithstanding public indignation against the anti-Servian tactics of the Bulgarian bands in Macedonia. A second statement, equally accredited, declares the visit to have been abandoned. The issue of the contest is awaited here with some interest, as the abandonment of the visit would destroy for the time being the Serbo-Bulgarian "rapprochement" which Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has laboured to promote.

THE UNREST IN THE BALKANS.

The "Times" correspondent writes from Vienna (Oct. 18) :—

The general situation in Macedonia shows no tendency to improve. Around Strumitza a Bulgarian leader named Cernyrejeff is reported to have terrorised the population and to be inciting the inhabitants to obey neither the Turkish nor the ecclesiastical authorities. Around Ipek a large number of murders have lately been committed, and at other points the feuds between Bulgars, Serbs, and Greeks continue their sanguinary course.

As to the relations between Bulgaria and Turkey, the position is hardly more satisfactory. The Adrianople refugee question is so far from being settled that the Bulgarian Government yesterday urged once more upon the Porte the necessity of a solution.

The chequered aspect of the situation induces the semi-official "Fremdenblatt" to-day to recommend the present discord of Macedonian races to the attention of those political humanitarians who believe in the creation of an autonomous Macedonia. The semi-official journal profits by the occasion to instil the moral that the Murzstag programme is the only feasible remedy, and the reform of the gendarmerie the shortest road to the lasting improvement.

Constantinople, Oct. 18 (Reuter).—The Porte has replied to the communication made by the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Embassies a few days ago regarding the appointment of new officers for the Macedonian Gendarmerie by a Note reiterating all its objections to the increase of the number of foreign officers in the gendarmerie, and declaring that it finds it absolutely impossible to consent to any such increase.

With reference to our note headed 'The Razor Again' appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Gazette" of the 27th ultimo, we find that the reviews which hitherto were published as a preface to the Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency proper and Sind are now published separately.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—October 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col E Welchman, I A
Lieut-Col H O'Donnell, D S O, 6 G R
Major C O Swanston, D S O, 18 Lrs
Major F W G Wadeson, 37 Lrs
Major C P Campbell, 30 C I H
Capt W Scott, 112 Inf
Capt A H Wilson, East Surrey Regt
Capt A Mudge, The Queen's Regt
Lieut P C H Vincent, 129 Beloochis
Lieut R B S Dunlop, attachd. 1st Middlesex Regt
Lieut G L Pepys, 57 Wilde's Inf
Lieut H E Weekes, 17 Inf
Lieut L Rundall, I M S
Lieut J G E Calderon, R I M
Engineer W C Constable, R I M
Engineer S H Stevenson, R I M
Nursing Sister Miss A M Harris, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major C Davidson, 52 S, 1 mo M C
Capt D G Bryce, 76 Punj, 2 mo M C
Capt H P Keelan, 107 Prs, 2 mo M C
Lieut H H Biscoe, 19 Lrs 3 mo M C
Lieut C E S Cox, 77 Moplah Rifles, 3 mo M C
Second Lieut, G L S Elbrow, D C L I 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col H Hamilton, C B, I M S
Col C C Ellis, R E
Lieut-Col R Harman D S O 54 Sikhs
Major C Davidson, 52 Sikhs
Major H Kennedy, 23 Cav
Capt E C Creagh, 57 Wilde's Rifles
Capt E H Fenn, 112 Inf
Capt E Purvis, 16 Cav
Capt I W Battye, Q O Corps of Guides
Capt J S Kemball, 29 Punj
Capt R G Munn 36 Sikhs
Capt A A James, 29 Punj
Capt E G Henderson, R E
Capt A K Rawlins, D S O 24 Punj
Capt J H Whitehead, 93 Burma I
Capt T A O Langston I M S
Lieut A H Mosse, I A
Lieut G W S Sherlock, 6 G R
Lieut A K Novis, 78 Moplah Rifles.
Lieut D Munro, I M S
Lieut H W F Ricketts, 93 Burma I
Lieut G A Jamieson, I A
Lieut F H Harvey, 23 Punj
Lieut O M Dyke, 21 Cav
Engineer W Mitchell, R I M

From Oct. 17 to Oct. 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr W T Hall, B Cov
Mr F Furnival, B
Mr T H Curtis, B
Lieut-Col J C Reeves, I M S, M
Lieut-Col J C Marsden, I M S, M
Mr R A L Moore, Bo Cov
Mr T S Greenaway, Bo
Col J P Greany, M D I M S
Lieut-Col H R W Lumsden, 3 Brahmans
Major H G Walker, 109 Inf
Major H Eustace, 52 Sikhs
Capt J Fisher, I M S
Capt W E Scott-Moncrieff, I M S

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C W Bolton, C S I, B Cov, 10 mo fur
Mr R T Clarke, B Cov, 10 mo furl
Mr E A Gait, B Cov, 2 days furl
Mr J W Pringle, B 6 mo furl
Mr R O Forbes, B extraordinary leave to Feb 5 1905
Mr F R Bagley, B 1 mo furl
Mr P V McInerny, B, 4 mo M C
Mr W D Cumming, B, fortnight's furl
Mr R L Proudlock, M, 2 mo furl
Mr W J Howley, M, 3 weeks' M C
Lieut-Col R W S Lyons, I M S, Bo, 2 days' furl
Miss E Atkinson, Bo, I mo 9 days' leave
Lieut-Col W H Lowry, 33 Carnatic I, to await examination in Russian in April 1905
Major E Houston, R E, 1 mo
Capt M Williamson, S and T Corps 10 days
Capt W D D Keys, I M S, 1 week
Capt G W G Lindesay, 35 Sikhs, 9 days
Capt W S Jacob, 116 Mahrattas, 6 mo
Capt F F Major, 94 Inf, 3 mo
Capt A E Barnard, 30 Lanc, 1 mo
Lieut A A Smith I A, 1 week
Lieut C J B Hay, Guide Corps till date of joining the Staff College
Lieut D S A O'Keeffe, I M S, 11 weeks
Lieut R Orr, S and T Corps, till Feb 5, '05
2nd-Lieut H G C Hynes, Essex Regt (for I A), till arrival of transport leaving Nov 15
2nd-Lieut H S Turnbull, I A, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major D R Green, I M S, B
Mr E A Moore, B Cov
Mr F N Warden, B
Mr R O Forbes, B
Mr W D Cumming, B
Mr F W Wadley, B
Mr H A Sim, M Cov
Mr C M Sherman, M
Lieut Col J McCloghry, I M S, Bo
Mr F S Punnett, Bo
Mr G J Rallings, Bo
Mr G V Evans, Bo
Lieut-Gen Sir C C Egerton, G C B, D S O
Lieut-Col H Rose, 3 Goork R
Lieut-Col P M Carpendale, I A
Lieut-Col A P Williamson, 25 Cav
Lieut-Col G S Hogge, 113 Inf
Lieut-Col H Greany, I M S
Major F Rowley
Major C E Norie, D S O
Major T Y Seddon, 34 Sikhs
Major G de S Barrow, 4 Cav
Major H A F Magrath, 51 Sikhs
Major L C Dunsterville 26 Punj
Capt G E J Perry, Military Accounts Dept.
Capt J E Blois-Johnson Guide Corps
Capt F H C Burne, R E
Capt T G N Stokes, I M S
Capt R L Carnegy, I A
Capt H M M Brooke, S and T Corps
Lieut H G Bally, 10 Jat I
Lieut A A Smith, I A
Lieut H A Balderston, 120 Rajpoots
Lieut A E Mahon, 57 Rifles
Lieut H St J Sime, 2-4 Goork R
Lieut C W A Helmes, 116 Mahr
Lieut C J Boyce, 48 Pioneers
Lieut G D Campbell, 40 Pathans
Lieut H T Skinner, 29 Punj
Lieut L D Watling, 24 Punj
Second Lieut J H G Palmer, Unattached List, for I A
Lieut H M K Molliet, R I M
Lieut A S Balfour, R I M

RUSSIA IN WAR TIME.

(Concluded from page 4.

These holes have been worn positively black and threadbare by the lips of the countless numbers of devout pilgrims to the church. One shudders to think of the microbes lurking in these orifices. Faith is undoubtedly a most beautiful thing, and the backbone of religion, but there can be no doubt that many terrible diseases are spread in Russia by this religious fanaticism alone. This extraordinary disregard or apathy of the commonest tenets of hygiene, as it is now understood in the twentieth century, is not only noticeable in religious observances, but in everyday life also. For instance, on the railways in the refreshment rooms the "sakuski or "appetisers," which are a feature of Russian bars, and meals generally, are at the disposal of all who call for the inevitable glass of vodka. These appetisers, which usually consist of pickled fish, fish or potato salads, smoked meats, &c., are placed in dishes in tempting array on the counter. Small plates and forks are provided, but over here no one, apparently, is fastidious, and, therefore, one fork suffices for all comers, who scoop out of the dishes with it, quite regardless of who preceded them : clean forks and plates are evidently needless accessories. To a nicely nurtured person such a practice is almost barbaric. In a country where one meets with such delightful and intelligent people, it seems almost a pity that such unpleasant anachronisms should exist, and this strikes one the more forcibly when one remembers the general cleanliness of the people. The bath house is a feature of all Russian cities, towns, and villages. It is quite a sight to see the people, rich and poor alike, making their way to the palatial buildings in St. Petersburg and Moscow on Saturday evening, or on the eve of any big festival. These establishments, which are a sort of modified Turkish bath, are quite a source of revenue to the municipalities. Cleanliness is akin to godliness in the eyes of the Russian. The charges are so arranged that all classes can be clean.

Taking it all in all a visit to Russia cannot fail to be interesting, and to the Englishman more especially, as he will learn to know and appreciate the many fine qualities of the great Russian race. There are few more delightful holidays than a trip from Millwall to St. Petersburg and back, more especially if one makes it by the new Lassman line of steamers. These are Russian boats, excellently appointed, therefore giving one a sort of preparatory introduction to what one may expect across the Baltic.

A Lady, whose features were hidden by a thick veil, entered the Bank of Algiers and asked to speak to the chief cashier. The request was complied with, and the mysterious lady asked him if the bank had not lost the sum of £7,000 about twenty years ago, through the misrepresentations of a certain customer. The cashier referred to the books and found that this was so. Without revealing her identity, the lady laid the sum of £7,000, in a large bundle of notes, on the cashier's table and went away.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 18.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—General Sir A G M Moore, K C B, from the 18th Hussars, to be colonel, vice general Sir A Low, K C B, deceased.

14th (King's) Hussars.—Major-Gen. B A Coombe, C B, to be colonel, vice Major-Gen. T Phillips, transferred to the 18th Hussars.

18th (Princes of Wales's) Hussars—Major-Gen. T Phillips, from the 14th Hussars, to be colonel, vice General Sir A G M Moore, K C B, transferred to the 4th Hussars.

The Essex Regt.—Major-Gen. F. Ventris to be colonel, vice Major-Gen. and Honorary Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. J J Bourke, C B, deceased.

Royal Horse Guards.—Lieut. H E Brassey to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major the Hon, A H C Hanbury Tracey, C M G, seconded.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers—Lieut M F McTaggart, adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry, to be captain, to complete establishment ; Second Lieut H C Jenings to be Lieutenant, vice M F McTaggart, seconded.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—Capt Sir J P Milbanke, V C, Bart, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. C T McM Kavanagh, D S O, promoted.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers—Lieut. A F Fletcher to be captain, vice E G Thompson, seconded.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Supernumerary Capt. (District Officer) J. Wells to be Captain (district officer) vice J. H. B. Johnstone, promoted.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned majors and brevet Lieutenant-colonels to be Lieutenant-colonels :—H J Du Cane, vice Brevet Col. J. L. Keir removed on appointment to the Staff ; N D Findlay vice H J Du Cane, removed on continuance in his appointment on the Staff. Capt. the Hon. G. F. Stanley is seconded for service as adjutant of the Honourable Artillery Company.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Capt. and Brevet Major F M Carleton, D S O, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers ; Supernumerary Capt J A Paton to be Captain, vice Brevet Major F M Carleton, D S O ; Supernumerary Lieut. H R Sparenborg to be lieutenant, vice A D M Browne, promoted.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Supernumerary Capt E E Williams to be captain, vice M M H Nevile, appointed an adjutant of Militia.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Major G R Lascelles retires on retired pay. Second Lieut W A S Grey is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Irish Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants :—H B Nutting, vice E H Kennefick, resigned ; R B Langrishe, vice H B Nutting, seconded for service with Indian Army ; A H Hall, vice R B Langrishe, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers —Capt J H W Pollard is seconded for service on the Staff.

The East Lancashire Regt—Second Lieut K F Woolhouse is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The East Surrey Regt—Supernumerary Qrmr and Honorary Lieut H Clay to be quartermaster, vice W Coleman, placed on retired pay.

The Royal Sussex Regt—Second Lieut A R G Wilberforce to be lieutenant vice G C Morphett appointed adjutant.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Second Lieut A G White is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Durham Light Inf—Lieut K J W Lother resigns his commission.

The Highland Light Inf—Capt P Balfour is seconded for service on the Staff.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Second Lieut A F Kennedy to be lieutenant, vice B J Lang, seconded ; Gentleman Cadet A R G Wilson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt L H Thruston is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers ; Second Lieut R P A de Moleyns to be lieutenant, vice R E Solly-Flood, promoted.

The West India Regt.—Lieut J H Forshaw resigns his commission ; Second Lieut R Leeters to be lieutenant vice W Addison seconded.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The name of Lieut G N Humphreys is as now described and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Oct 14, 1904.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut-Col. J Maconachie, F R C S Edin, is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING.

Lieut. G F Evans R E to be an assistant instructor vice Capt C J Heath, R E, who has vacated that appointment.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major W M F Trotman, Staff paymaster is granted the substantive rank of lieutenant colonel in the Army.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col R C Foster, Royal Garrison Art to be colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen H R Abadie, C B, is placed on retired pay; Capt W C Lascelles, D S O, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Qrmr and Honorary Capt O Stewart Wynne, the Manchester Regt is granted the honorary rank of major ; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut T F Brake, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the honorary rank of Captain ; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut W Sandland the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.) is granted the honorary rank of captain.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg.-Lieut C R Browne M D 3rd Volunteer batt. the Gloucestershire Regt to be surgeon-lieutenant.

Admiralty, 20th October.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Admiral the Right Honourable Lord Charles Thomas Douglas Montagu Scott, G C B, has, this day, been placed on the Retired List.

Consequent thereon the following promotions take place :—Vice-Admiral Sir Hugo Lewis Person K C B, to be Admiral.

Rear-Admiral Reginald Neville Custance, C V O, C M G, to be Vice-Admiral.

Captain George Neville, M V O, Ad. C. to be Rear-Admiral.

The following promotions on the Retired List take place from the same date Rear-Admiral William McCoy Fitzgerald Castle to be Vice-Admiral.

Rear-Admiral Herbert Ward Dowding to be Vice-Admiral.

Captains John Ferris, William Usborne Moore, George Anson Primrose, and Walter Somerville Goodridge, C I E, to be Rear-Admirals.

Staff Commander Arthur Richard Phipps Bawden has been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 17th October, 1904.

Clerk Clearence Teasdale-Buckell has been promoted to the rank of Assistant-Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th October, 1904.

Chief Gunner John Salvadalio Ferraro has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 17th October, 1904.

Gunner William Samuel Weeks has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 17th October, 1904.

War Office, Pall Mall, 21st October.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, Captain George F Mappin to be Major, on augmentation. Dated 14th October, 1904.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), Lieutenant Ian A Finlay resigns his Commission. Dated 22nd October, 1904.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Supernumerary Captain Joseph W Underwood to be Captain, to complete establishment. Dated 1st October, 1904.

Quartermaster-Sergeant George Regan Burton to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice T W C Norris, resigned. Dated 22nd October, 1904.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Captain the Honourable Reginald H Marsham to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R G Brooke, D S O, transferred too 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars. Dated 5th October, 1904.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, the undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels :—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wellesley L H Paget, vice Brevet Colonel G G Simpson, deceased. Dated 10th October, 1904. Sydenham C U Smith, vice Brevet Colonel J M S Brunker, placed on half-pay. Dated 14th October, 1904. Captain Edward H Pim to be Major, vice H K Jackson, D S O, promoted. Dated 5th August, 1904.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 14th July, 1904:—William C. E. Twidale, Adjutant.

Eden F. Shewell, Adjutant.

John P. V. Hawksley, vice G. E. J. A. West, placed on half-pay.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded :—John McC. Griffin, for service on the Staff. Dated 16th September, 1904.

Edward A. Steel, for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 8th October, 1904.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Charles E. Phipps to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Shute, promoted. Dated 27th September, 1904.

Captain George Stoddart resigns his Commission. Dated 22nd October, 1904.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant Owen G. D. Jones, from temporary half-pay, to be Lieutenant, with precedence next below Lieutenant W. Ommanney. Dated 29th September, 1904.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—R. M. R. Lamb to 30th May, 1904, vice A. E. J. Wilson promoted. R. C. Hopkinson to 18th June, 1904, vice W. N. Herbert, seconded. G. H. Stevenson to 17th August, 1904, vice W. G. M. Sarel, seconded. C. E. Thornton to 17th August, 1904, vice G. H. Stevenson, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Captain Henry E. B. Newenham to be Major, vice G. R. Lascelles, retired. Dated 19th October, 1994.

The undermentioned Officers resign their Commissions. Dated 22nd October, 1904 :—Captain Constatine H. Crichton, and Lieutenant Leonard W. Kentish.

Second Lieutenant T. C. de Trafford to be Lieutenant, vice J. J. R. Peel, resigned. Dated 8th October, 1904.

The Devonshire Regiment, the undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—M. R. M. McLeod, vice H. G. Elliot, seconded. Dated 9th May, 1904. C. G. Ransford, vice H. I. Storey, promoted. Dated 19th May, 1904. D. R. Jeffreys, vice C. G. Ransford seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 6th September, 1904.

The Cheshire Regiment, Captain Percy L Grove is seconded for service on the Staff, Dated 1st September, 1904.

The South Wales Borderers, Lieutenant John F Bill is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 1st October, 1904.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 6th August, 1904 :—G L S Elbrow, vice F H S Rendall, promoted, W K Venning, vice G L S Elbrow, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) Second Lieutenant G C B Farrell to be Lieutenant, vice M V Le P Trench, promoted. Dated 5th June, 1904.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). Lieutenant Charles C Parkinson, M V O, to be Captain, vice W H Climo, seconded. Dated 12th September, 1904.

Second Lieutenant H M Milward to be Lieutenant vice C C Parkinson M V O. Dated 12th September, 1904.

The Legal North Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant R. C. Crane to be Lieutenant, vice J. G. Fairlie, promoted. Dated 14th September, 1904.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant H H Shott, D S O is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 1st October, 1904.

The Manchester Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major Herbert V Ravenscroft to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E S Bulfin, transferred to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated 15th October, 1904.

The Durham Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant W L L Palk to be Lieutenant, vice H E Lavie seconded. Dated 6th August, 1904.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs the Duke of Albanys) Lieutenant Hugh F Baillie to be Captain vice E A B Clive seconded. Dated 5th August, 1904.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) Captain John Campbell is seconded for vice on the Staff. Dated 23rd March, 1904.

The West India Regiment, Lieutenant William Addison is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 1st September, 1904, instead of as notified in the "London Gazette" of 4th October, 1904. Lieutenant Archibald Peel is placed on retired pay Dated 22nd October, 1904.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Drage, D S.O., retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd October, 1904.

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel T Perrott, C.B., from half-pay, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery (temporarily), vice Colonel H. Barron, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 11th August, 1904.

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—Colonel Charles Marsh Keighley, C.I., D.S.E. Dated 7th October, 1904. Colonel Thomas Holbrow Goldney, C B. Dated 10th October, 1904. Lieutenant-Colonel James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery, C.S.I. Dated 10th October, 1904.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY.

NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned Ladies to be Staff Nurses (provisionally). Dated 1st October, 1904:—Miss Nellie Blew. Miss Louisa Mary Dann and Sister Miss G A Magill resigns her appointment. Dated 22nd October, 1904.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain F Fowke, the Dorsetshire Regiment, to be Paymaster. Dated 10th October, 1903.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—Reginald H Mahon, Indian Ordnance Department. Dated 10th February, 1904. Frederick T T Fowle, Indian Ordnance Department. Dated 9th March, 1904. John S Pelly, D S O, the Border Regiment. Dated 20th October, 1904.

MEMORANDUM.

Colonel Frederick T H Spratt Bowring, C B, is placed on the Retired List with an Indian pension Dated 21st October, 1904.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Officers are removed from the Reserve of Officers under the provisions of Article 663 Royal Warrant 26th October, 1900 :—Lieutenant-Colonel H O P Wright. Dated 10th October, 1904, Captain A F Macmillan-Scott. Dated 13th October, 1904.

COST OF THE BATTLE OF LIAO-YANG.

What was the cost of the battle of Liao-yang? This is how an expert in the manufacture of munitions reckons it up. There were 125,000 Russians and 150,000 Japanese. Deducting reserves and allowing for the fact that all could not be fighting at once, some 60,000 Russians and 80,000 Japanese were fighting for sixty hours, consuming 1,200 cartridges per man, or a total of sixty millions, worth £400,000. The 300 cannon used in the battle fired some 450,000 shells at an average price of 8s., or a total of £180,000. These sums do not, of course, include the cost of repairing the guns and cannon, and after two or three battles like that of Liao-yang they will all require serious attention. The Japanese field-guns cost about £400 each. The big guns defending Port Arthur go to £40,000 and fire away £50 at every shot. Up to the present the Japanese Government has spent on war material some £12,000,000, and the Russian double that sum, so that in all some £36,000,000 have come out of the different arsenals of Europe and Asia. A Frenchman who is atttached to large gun-making establishment, and who makes the above calculations, laments that Russia does not send one-third of her foreign orders to France, and that as a matter of fact Japan has been a better customer so for. Not much business results from the friendship and alliance, adds the Frenchman, with some melancholy.

Lord Curzon's Staff as at present arranged will be : Mr. Nathan, Private Secretary ; Colonel the Hon. E. Baring, Military Secretary ; Major Strachey, Comptroller of the Household ; Major Poynter, Captains Akers-Douglas and Bulkeley, Aides-de-Camp. Two extra Aides-de-Camp remain to be appointed.

I shall die praying to God for the Church, so that He may render to her, with the union of her members, her moral authority, so necessary to society, and praying that He will throw on France a look of mercy, to rescue her from all her divisions, and to allow her to recover, with the return of her lawful King, her prosperity and greatness. The above is a paragraph in the will of Henri Simon Charles de Dreux, Marquis de Breze, who left estates in the United Kingdom of the value of £3,781.

The Pope, who since his election has shown a desire to introduce economy at the Vatican wherever possible, has now extended it also to some of the expensive functions, especially those concerning canonisation, which cost from £8,000 to £10,000. There are even, says the "Telegraph's" correspondent, some already risen to the degree of "blessed" on whose behalf the ceremony has never been held, because their families or the dioceses to which they belong cannot afford it. For the canonisation to be celebrated next December the Pope has begun by cutting down the expenses for the decorations of the church. This will effect an economy of some 18,000 francs.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

"MARKHEIM."

Some features of the East-End murder recal Stevenson's "Markheim." It is one of the creepiest most eerie things ever written, and one has known it placed in the hands of a young Lady late at night send her shrieking to bed. And did not Mr. Andrew Lang once say that, reading it over the midnight oil, he hurriedly dropped the tale and fled. There is an interesting story behind Markheim, and Mr. Hammerton sets it forth in detail in the Stevensoniana. One of the magazines wanted a Christmas tory with a thrill in it, and applied to Stevenson. Unable to complete the one he had contemplated, he forwarded the said Markheim. Mr. W. S. Gilbert's Nancy Bell was refused by Punch as too cannibalistic; Markheim was not strong enough for the editor to whom it was first offered. Mr. Gosse, by the way, says the rejection of the story was due to its being too short. At any rate, Stevenson took it back and furbished up one that he had written earlier, and which he guaranteed should "freeze the blood of a grenadier."

SUPPRESSING R. L. S.

The substituted piece was "The Body-Snatcher," a gruesome thing, of which its author was not proud. It was determined, however, that if there were grenadiers about their blood should not fail to creep for lack of inducement. Six plaster skulls, we are told, were made by a theatrical property-man. Six pairs of coffin-lids, painted dead black, with white skulls and cross-bones in the centre for relief, were supplied by a carpenter. Six long white surplices were purchased from a funeral establishment. Six sandwichmen were hired at double rates. Presumably the associated bill-posters of the country had not then appointed their censor of bills. At any rate it was left for the police to act. They did. They suppressed the advertisement, and the story was left to take its chance or gain attention by less horrific means. It was the first and last time R. L. S was "suppressed," and he was too much of a sportsman to accept for the story the price upon which he and his editor had agreed.

THE SUCCESSFUL SHOWMAN.

Some things are done in the Old Country which do not "lick creation." Exhibitions are of the number. But we make them pay. The figures published at Glasgow show that a profit of £38,000 has resulted from the venture there. It was an infinitesimal enterprise compared with those of Chicago, Buffalo, Paris, and that now running at St. Louis; but it has served its purpose and left a profit for good work. The great Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo cost its projectors £300,000. The Paris Exhibition of 1900 although it attracted fifty million visitors, resulted in a loss of £32,000. a sum which did not nearly cover the deficiencies incurred by individual enterprises within the Exhibition. Our Great Exhibition still bears comparison. It cleared £180,000 and the Royal Commission then appointed still exists to administer the fund. They bought land at Kensington Gore, then worth £2,000 a year, a value enormously increased since then. Sites have been granted for public institutions, in most cases gratuitously in the rest on liberal terms and scholarships have been founded. That is a better record than say, Vienna's. Their exploit of thirty-one years ago cost them two millions sterling.

HIS HIGHLAND PRIDE.

The new art gallery which, at a cost of nearly £30,000, Mr. Farquhar Laing has presented to Newcastle-on-Tyne, will, it is to be hoped, quicken the artistic sense of the lusty sons of toil who have made the city's greatness. As busy a city in Leeds has recently given us from the ranks an artist of more than average ability. But art does not invariably appeal to the man of thews in the north. It was somewhere in that part of the world that Rosa Bonheur once attended a great cattle fair. Dealers and drovers had come from all parts north and south of the border, and the great French artist was delighted with the scene. A handsome Highlander with a mighty tawny beard caught her eye as he stalked past her carriage. She expressed a desire to paint him. A gentleman who was with her approached a companion of the giant Scot and asked to be informed of the name of the latter. He was duly instructed. Do you think he would sit for his portrait to that lady? the man was asked, and further enlightened as to the artist's dignity. I'm thinking he wouldna' replied the other gravely; "I'm afeard his Hieland pride wouldna' let him. He's just lost five sovereigns at the thimbles.

THE ISLANDERS AT WORK.

The remarkable figures published as to the manufacturing success of Japan are more remarkable still when it is remembered that less than a generation ago they were on their knees begging the Western world to permit the abolition of consular jurisdiction and the imposing of a tariff more profitable to Japan. Foreign traders dwelling within the dominions of the Mikado were subject only to the laws of their own lands and it often happened in the case of complaint by a native trader against a foreigner that the defendant in the action would also be the judge. There is a story told on unimpeachable authority of the care with which they copy Western models. An engine was sent over from England to Tokio. In transit a huge crank was bent. The Japanese produced the engine in facsimile, even to the bent crank. In one respect they do not copy us; their mills run twenty-three hours out of the twenty four, with only one change of operatives.

NATURE'S RAVAGES.

The working men who attend the Great Ormond-street College heard on Saturday from Dr. Langdon Brown all about the manner in which the brain thinks. Some day, perhaps, we shall know all about the manner not only in which the healthy brain thinks, but how to adjust the abnormal, unhealthy brain, just as now our workers of miracles make sound men of cripples and of invalids whom disordered organs incapacitated. Specialists in the treatement of mental disease have not attempted finality. The day must come when they will be able to do for the mind that which they now do for the body. Some time ago a man was taken to a specialist, suffering from paralysis of the right arm. The case proved simplicity itself to the man consulted. He made an opening in the patient's skull, and, in exactly the spot he had imagined, found a clot of blood pressing on the brain. He removed that, sealed up his man's cranium, and the patient is now as well and strong, with as perfect use of his right arm, as the best of us.

SHADOW AND SHADE.

There is nothing the least improbable in the story of the Russian Ambassador to the United States being guarded in his walks abroad by secret service men. In time of excitement all notabilities in the world's affairs have these unnoticed guards. Has not Mr. Balfour played gold with armed men for caddies; Mr Chamberlain been haunted by a sturdy mystery in mufti who has a stool at Scotland yard. And did not Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, armed to the teeth, once act as coachman and footman respectively when it was feared that an attack would be made upon the Grand Old Man's carriage? What our public men would like, but cannot secure, would be that privacy from foes and friends alike, which the ingenious Robert Royle contrived to make his own. He issued an advertisement to desire to be excused from visits two days in the week namely, on the forenoon of Tuesdays and Fridays (both foreign post days), and on Saturdays and Wednesdays in the afternoons, that he may have some time both to recruit his spirits, to range his papers, and to fill up the lacunæ of them, and to take some care of his affair in Ireland, which are very disordered and have their face often changed by the public calamities there,

JENNY'S HOSPITAL.

On Saturday London was placed under contribution: it was Hospital Saturday. Will the heart of some Jenny Lind of to-day be moved to emulate the great Jenny of a few years ago? When she went to Norwich a local gentleman arranged that the workhouse girls should be present, but so that they might not be seen, he hid them all away beneath the platform. At the conclusion of one of her songs the cantatrice retired to her room. On her way she came suddenly upon a crowd of weeping girls. They were the little waifs from the workhouse, sobbing their young hearts out over the moving strains to which they had just been listening. Madame Lind was greatly moved. What can I do for Norwich? she asked; and they told her how badly they needed a children's hospital. Then I will give a concert for one, she said. And she did, and they started the hospital with the funds. Afterwards she sent down some one unknown to anybody to see how the hospital was administered, and was so pleased that she gave another concert which thoroughly established it. That is why they call it Jenny Lind's Hospital.

JUVENILE CRIME.

The problem of juvenile criminality which has been under discussion in London has already engaged the attention of the New York authorities, and produced definite results. There they have a special tribunal for dealing with such cases. Instead of being sent to reformatories and so graduated in crime, the boys, whenever possible, are "paroled." They are sent forth into the world knowing that their future depends upon their good behaviour. A recent report shows that forty-four cases so treated, only four were attended by evil results. And in those the voluntary guardians of the lads did not despair. One boy had robbed his employer of £20. When caught, he was able to restore £13. The rest he has paid off at the rate of a shilling a week, and his employer informed the court that he would re-employ the lad, even though to do so would involve the dismissal of three other boys who had taunted him with his fall.

TRAFALGAR DAY.

THE day, before whose close, the outrage in the North Sea took place was the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar. Surely it was the irony of fate which chose that as the day on which we must suffer the humiliation of an attack by a foreign fleet.

The papers of October 21, writing of that day's celebration says, the Navy League has probably done more than any other society to keep green the memory of the Hero of Trafalgar, and to-day, on the 99th anniversary of the great battle (which demonstrated once for all the paramount importance to England of sea power) in accordance with recent custom, the League decorated the Nelson monument in Trafalgar-square. There are two dominant features in the present scheme of decoration—the first is the displacement to a large extent of flowers by laurel in the tributes sent in; and, secondly, the unusually large number of wreaths which have been forwarded from the colonial branches of the Navy League.

The decoration was completed shortly before day-break, but wreaths from various parts continued to arrive from time to time. Despite the fact that the League is intending to carry out an elaborate scheme of decoration next year, when the centenary of the battle is to be celebrated, the design on the present occasion is a very effective one. Surrounding the base of the column and just over the relief battle pictures is a wreath of evergreen, from which gracefully depend festoons of laurel which encircle the couchant lions. On the four corners of the base are shrubs and laurel, relieved by chrysanthemums, while on the panel just beneath the lions and also in the centre of the pedestal, are wreaths of laurel from branches of the Navy League.

The post of honour on the south side of the column, facing Charing-cross, is specially set apart for the floral anchor sent by the surviving sons and daughters of officers who fought at Trafalgar. Close by is a remarkable tribute from the Victoria-Esquimalt branch of the Navy League. It is emblematic of the United Kingdom—a rose, thistle, and shamrock being worked, in leaves and flowers, and an anchor composed of moss on a bed on autumnal leaves. The background is formed of maple leaves. Another novel tribute has been sent by the New Zealand branch—although at the time of writing it had not arrived—namely, a wreath packed in ice. Among other noteworthy contributors are the Navy League (who have sent a huge wreath of laurel), the associates of the Navy League in Jamaica, Mrs. H. Macfall, daughter of Admiral Sir J. Hanway Plumridge, M. P., one of Nelson's midshipmen at the battle of Trafalgar; the London society of East Anglians, the Cape Town branch of the Navy League (who sent a wreath of everlasting flowers, in the centre of which the words "To Nelson" is picked out in blue immortelles) Lady Broke Middleton, and Mrs. J. E. Farmer, granddaughter of Lieut. Yule, of the "Victory," who fought with Nelson. On the north side a large chaplet of laurel, to which are tied the tri-colour ribbon of France and the orange and crimson colour of Spain, is inscribed, "Respect and Homage to the Memory of the Gallant Sailors of France and Spain, who fell fighting at Trafalgar." The Cambridge University branch of the Navy League sent a wreath of yellow chrysanthemums "In Memory of a hero." On the same side are the tributes of the descendants of officers and men who fell at Trafalgar. The Eltham College, Kent, is represented by a pretty wreath of chrysanthemums; and among the branches of the Navy League who sent in chaplets are Rottingdean, West Down, Torquay, and Bristol.

The most interesting contribution on the east side is a wreath from Nelson's birthplace, bearing the inscription, "To the immortal memory of Burnham Thorpe's illustrious son." There are also several pretty tributes from branches of the Navy League, including Brighton and Hove, Bournemouth, and Windsor and Eton. Miss La Penotiere, granddaughter of Capt. La Penotiere, who brought home the dispatches from Trafalgar, sent a laurel wreath and Miss Yule, only surviving child of the late Commander J. Yule, R.N., "who fought the middle-deck guns of H.M.S. 'Victory'" at the battle of Trafalgar, likewise forwarded a tribute. The west side also contains a number of pretty wreaths, one from Kimberley, South Africa, attracting considerable attention. It is composed of everlasting flowers placed on silk. An anchor is County Wexford's tribute and the Singapore branch of the Navy League is also represented. Altogether the decoration constitutes an imposing display, and during the day large numbers of people congregated in Trafalgar-square for the purpose of inspecting the column.

THE "VICTORY" AT PORTSMOUTH.

A Portsmouth correspondent telegraphed:—The 99th anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar was observed with due honours at Portsmouth. Since last year the old three-decker "Victory," Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar, has undergone a refit, and she is now good for another half-century's wear. The cockpit has received considerable attention, with a view to its being made as nearly like what it was in the days of Trafalgar as possible. The bulkhead against which Nelson's head rested when he died has been cut away. Some 20 or 30 years ago, during alterations, a different shaped bulkhead was put in but the one now in the ship is of the same shape as that at Trafalgar. An amputation table that was in one of the ships at Trafalgar and old fighting lanterns also form part of the cockpit fittings. A wreath marks the spot where the hero of Trafalgar breathed his last, and there is another on the quarter deck where he fell mortally wounded; while from the rigging the historic signal, "England expects every man to do his duty" is flying. The mast and yards too are decorated with wreaths.

At noon the annual meeting of the Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphan Home was held and the children lined together; and to-morrow they are to go on board the Victory for an entertainment.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, November 7.

1. The Squadron will parade on the sands near Church Gate Station on Thursday the 10th instant at 7 a m sharp. All N C Officers are requested to attend.

DRESS:—Khaki Marching Order.

2 Recruits are requested to attend the Riding School daily until sufficiently qualified to be passed out by the Officer Commanding.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 7.

1 Detail—Orderly Sergts for this week—No 1 Company Sergt D A Pinder next for duty Br F W Petch—No 2 Company Sergt T Brooks next for duty Sergt W Ewing.

2 Regimental Order No 2 D 22nd Sept 1904 Re the resignation of Corpl T Brooks has been cancelled.

3 The following promotions have been ordered in No 2 Coy—Corpl T Brooks to be Sergt in No 1 sub-div—Br H Royal to be Corpl in No 3 sub-div—Br W C Lintoll to be Corpl in No 1 sub-div—Actg Br R Barker to be Br in No 3 sub-Div—Pr H W Dixon to be a Br in No 3 sub-div.

4 The following drill will take place this week No 1 Company—Wednesday at 6-30 p m Town Hall Compound Squad Drill and Instructions for Proficiency Certificate—Thursday at 6-30 a m Colaba North Fort for 6th B V Gun Drill—No 2 Coy Nesbit Lane Head-Qrs—Thursday at 8.45 p m Squad Drill.

5 The E E Coy will parade at 6 30 p m at the Apollo Bunder on Wednesday next the 9th instant and proceed to Oyster Rock to Technical Instructions.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, November 7.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person.

2 It is intended to hold a Proficiency Class Members desirous of attending are requested to give their names to the Sergt-Major at Head-Quarters as early as possible.

3, There will be instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p. m. on Wednesday the 9th Instant, Infantry Drill Part I Paras 110 to 118 will be practised.

4 There will be communicating Drill for all Non-Commissioned Officers at Head-Quarters to-day (Monday) the 7th Instant, Infantry Drill Part I Paras 110 to 118,

5 There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of Telegraph Quarters at 5. p. m. on Wednesday next the 9th Instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress-Plain Clothes side arms to be worn.

6 There will be Drill for Recruits on Thursday next, the 10th Instant, at Head-Quarters at 6 p. m.

7 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company (Cyclists;—No 585 Cyclist H Faulconer.

8 There will be a Meeting of the Sergeants at Head-Quarters on Tuesday next, the 8th Instant at 6 p. m.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

A MOVEMENT has been initiated in London in favour of a concerted emigration scheme to encourage cotton growing. It is suggested that the Colonies interested, especially Australia, should grant land and assisted passages to the emigrants. It is hoped that the Home Government will also pay a part, otherwise the promoters of the scheme must co-operate with the Colonies alone. Several shipping and other firms have promised hearty assistance. It is understood that the Colonial Secretary recently expressed sympathy with the proposal, and the plans, if well devised, will be supported all round. The movement is regarded as likely to afford considerable benefit to Northern Australia.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2041 tons, Captain A McLennan, sailed on Saturday for Saigon in ballast.

THE steamer Clydesdale, 2295 tons, Captain A Lundburg, sailed on Saturday for Mangalore, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2214 tons, Captain C J Swanson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Perth, 2578 tons, Captain N McNeil, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Wardha, 2562 tons, Captain E G Carr, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Byculla, 1095 tons, Captain H L Parsons, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Malabar coast, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3435 tons, Captain T P Babb, sailed on the 5th instant for Rangoon, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wartburg, 3609 tons, Captain L Schmidt, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Silesia, 3339 tons, Captain L de Stabile, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Afghan, 1439 tons, Captain W E Dexter, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1387 tons, Captain T S Mylorist, sailed on the 5th instant for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 2123 tons, Captain C H Chidley sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar etc, with a general cargo and one cabin and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Shahnoor, 2198 tons, Captain J E Davison, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 24 cabin and 50 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattine S N Co's steamer Capri, 2783 tons, Captain G Beisito, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hongkong, with a general, cargo 5 horses and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2275 tons, Captain C J Swanson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Chittagong 15th October via Colombo and Cochin with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 2198 tons, Captain A G Abbott; arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta 8th October, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 101 horses, 47 syces, and Dr and Mrs Warrall, Mrs Ryan, Shaik Mortiza, Shaik Mahomedally and 43 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria, 4879 tons, Captain R Callidani, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Kobe 12th September, via Calcutta with a general cargo and passengers she sailed on Saturday for Trieste, Venice, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Weir, Mr C Fumana, Mr W R Yule, Col Yate, Mr W Wreaves, Mr Mahomedally Master Hunlin, His Grace the Revd F Dalhoff S J, Revd F Schmidit, Color Sergt Steward and 231 deck.

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing			Royal Navy
R I M S Comet	Comdr	Stocken	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr	Rowand	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat	Baluchi	—	—
Do	Karen	—	—
Do	Pathan	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Cap.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Sicilia		Weston			Transport
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	Parson			M M & Co
Baron Balfour	[illegible]				W & A Graham & Co
Alcoin	660	Ralston	Bangkok		F F Camptell & Co
Bengal	2752	Phillips	China	16-11	A L S N Co
Burrsfied	1615	Mackenzie			M M & Co
Kerbella	1468	Grand			M M & Co
Bancoora	2198	Abbott			M M & Co
Arcadia	3511	Cubitt			P & O Co
Kola	498	McDiarmed			M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Swanson			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Williams			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A City of Bombay...2911...Scow...Karachi..9-11 K N & Co
B Clan-Sinclair...18[illegible]2 R C Pagan..Antwerp 8-11 F Muir & Co
D Capri...2718 Belsito...China....17-11 G Ferrero
F Shirala....Brown...Dunkirk...4-11 M M & Co
F Clan Sutherland...1974 ...Shiarer ...F Muir & Co
G Mahammadi. 1252 Galley..R Sea Ports..10-11 B & P S N Co
J King Arthur ..1047...Newchwang..A A Cox...7-11 Captain
H Gulf of Trinidad 1701 Hughes R Sea Ports..12-11 B&P S N
K Orwell...2445 Frame...Hull ..12-11 W & A Graham & Co
N Grantly Hall .. 2555 Jemo...Antwerp 15-11... J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel,	Ton.	Capt,	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Shahnoor	2198	Davison	Aden	9-11	R Tajbhoy
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	12-11	W & A G & Co
5	Dumra	762	Williams	Karachi	7-11	M M & Co
7	Santhia	3352	Phillips	Berbera	12-11	M M & Co

P. DOCK M. D. D.

Mongolia ...4955 London...London...12-11 P & O S N Co

V. DOCK H. WALL.

Vito...501 Donald....P Gulf...8-11 M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Shahnoor s	Davison	Jeddah
	Bancoora s	Abbatt	Calcutta, Oct 8
	Austria s	Callidani	Kobe, Sept 12
5	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong
	Bhundara s	Swanson	Chittagong
	Kola s	McDiarmed	Busreh, Oct 29
	Arcadia s	Cubitt	Aden, Oct 35
	Dumra s	Mathew	Karachi, Nov 3
	R Rubattino s	Williams	Genoa, Oct 18
6	strick Stewart s	Tindall	Karachi, Nov 3
	RIMS Elphinstone	Handlesten	Port Blair, Oct 23
	HMS Porpoise	Hotham	Muscat, &c

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Caledonia s	Tocque	Aden
	Zillah s	Rees	Karachi
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Wardha s	Carr	Calcutta, &c
	Afghan s	Dexter	Persian Gulf
	Okhla s	Babb	Rangoon, &c
	Clydesdale s	Lundburg	Mangalore
	Loodiana s	Cihdley	Zanzibar, &c
	City of Perth s	McNeil	Karachi
	Mozaffari s	Mylcrist	Jeddah
	Nadir s	McLennan	Saigon
	Austria s	Callindani	Trieste, &c
6	Byculla s	Parsons	Rangoon, &c
	Bhundara s	Swanson	Rangoon, &c
	Silesia s	Stabile	Calcutta, &c
	Wartburg s	Scamidt	Hamburg via K'chi

The steamer Kola, entered for loading on Saturday for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Names.	Tons.	From
2	Ikhona	3883	Rangoon
2	Clan Murray	3121	Madras
2	Euryalus	2226	Melbourne

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Names.	Tons.	For
2	Argyll	2782	Bombay
3	Liebenfels	2937	Hamburg
3	Itola	2362	Muaritius
3	Vedra	2622	Sabang Bay
3	Morven	2360	Dundee
3	Strathnevis	[illegible]	Antwerp
3	Clan Mackenzie	1922	London

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
2	Clan Macaulay	Galle
2	Zinnia	Calcutta
3	Taroba	Negapatam

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line S N Co's steamer Australia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 4th instant.

The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan Monroe arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behie left Aden for Bombay on Saturday the 5th instant and she is expected here on Saturday the 10th instant at 12 noon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massila s—102 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 125 bales wool B Hurbhum; 35 bales wool H K M Jaitha; 107 bales wool N Goculdas; 23 bales wool G Gungadas; 112 bales wool T Chimandas

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—17 bales hides and skins H M Aba; 5 bales carpets Grindlay Grooms and Co; 72 cwts condiments N K Jussawalla; 20 cwts dryfish F R Hill; 140 cwts chutneys F Nowrojee

FOR HULL.

Orwell s—3000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co

FOR LEITH.

Orwell s—3161 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Grantly Hall s—157 cwts aloe fibre J Cooverjee; 275 bales cottonfly N Peerbhoy; 4000 cwts rapeseed N Khairaz and Co; 2000 cwts wheat Volkart Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—6000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—150 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co

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Something for Mothers to Think About

Lives of Suffering and Sorrow Averted

And Happiness and Prosperity Assured by

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills When All Else Fails.

Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence, it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest and most effective treatment available, viz., The Cuticura Treatment.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent, to cool the blood in the severer cases, are all that can be desired for the speedy relief and permanent cure of skin tortured infants and children, and the comfort of worn-out parents.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for annoying irritations and weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.: Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney: Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
☞ Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours."

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EARNESTNESS,
"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."
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NONE EXCEPTED

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(With ten years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

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Purchaser's Name and Address will be registered up to the 3rd December and the complimentary packets will be forwarded on the following week which will contain either the article or cash as above mentioned.

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A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

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WAR NEWS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the Bombay Gazette by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN AND SPECIALIST gave the undermentioned prescription to a lady suffering from nervous disorder and affection of the skin, caused by indigestion:—She should drink

BARLEY WATER

at her meals, made from

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

as it did not require any preparation, being in powder form; a spoonful could be mixed into a tumbler of water at the dinner-table, and the Barley Water was made.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., LTD., LONDON,
Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

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TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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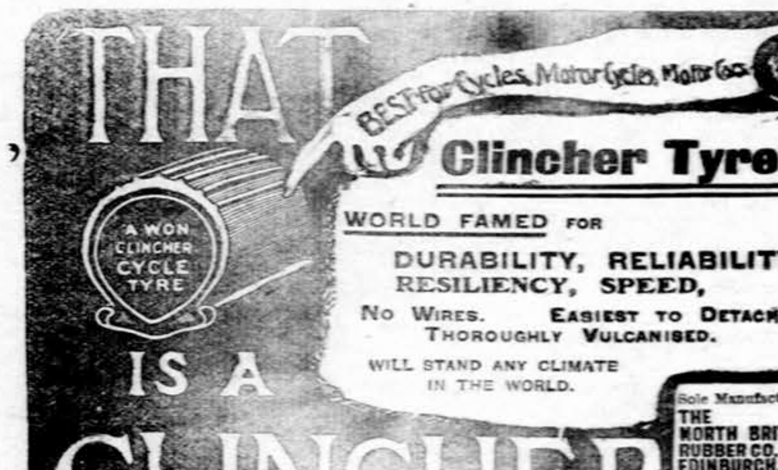
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BEST for Cycles, Motor Cycles, Motor Cars
A WON CLINCHER CYCLE TYRE
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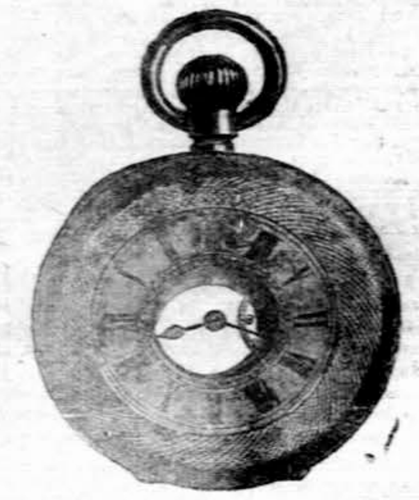

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THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

HOME.

A NEW ART GALLERY, erected at a cost of £30,000, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Mr. A Laing, a wine merchant, to commemorate 50 years' successful business life in the city, and presented by him to the citizens, was opened last week by Lord Ridley. The honorary freedom of the city was bestowed on the donor.

A portrait of Baron Thomas Dimsdale has been stolen from the National Portrait Gallery.

Court.—The King left Newmarket for Sandringham on the 14th and returned to London on the 17th. His Majesty visited Woolwich on Wednesday and inspected the Royal Artillery Regiment of which he is Colonel-in-Chief, as well as the cadets of the Royal Military Academy.—The Duke of Connaught was injured in a motor-car accident on the 13th near Edinburgh. The Princess of Wales on Wednesday, distributed prizes at the Lynn Girls, High School.—Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll, on Wednesday unveiled in Kensington High-street a memorial to Queen Victoria.

Ecclesiastical.—The conference between delegates of the Free and United Free Churches of Scotland ended without any result. The New College, Edinburgh, opened its winter session on Wednesday. Principal Rainy said the United Free Church declined to quit the college until displaced. The Lord Ordinary (Lord Pearson) had on Tuesday refused to interdict the United Free Church from making use of the college. The Court of Session in Edinburgh is considering an application of the Free Church that the recent decision of the House of Lords in their favour should be made operative.—Principal Maclean, of the Scottish Episcopal Theological College, has been elected Bishop of Moray and Ross.

Esperanto.—An association has been formed to promote the use of the auxiliary international language called Esperanto.

Golf.—A professional tournament at Irvine ended in a tie beween H. Vardon and J. H Taylor.

Imperial Organization.—Suggestions for the formation of a Committee of the Privy Council for Imperial Affairs, and the summoning of Colonial Premiers and other specially qualified persons to attend Cabinet meetings on occasion, have been formulated after discussion among persons belonging to various parties.

Ireland.—Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., and his two colleagues in the mission to the United States, landed at Queenstown on the 13th. Replying to an address, Mr. Redmond dwelt on the success of the mission, and urged the necessity of union among Nationalists.—There was a serious collision on Tuesday, at Riverstown between the police and a crowd who were making noisy demonstrations in the Court which was investigating the charges against the men who were last week concerned in resisting an eviction at Watergrass-hill. A number of both the police and the people were injured.

Lady Curzon was on Sunday removed at her own request to Walmer Palace, a house adjoining the Castle, and has since then been gradually, though slowly, regaining strength. Lord Curzon has, in consequence of the state of Lady Curzon's health, postponed his departure for India till the end of November.

Law.—In the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday the grand jury returned a true bill in the case of Messrs. Hooley and Lawson, but the trial was postponed till next sessions.—The committee appointed to inquire into the case of Mr. Adolf Beck opened its proceedings on Tuesday.

Lord Wolseley has expressed a belief that without tariff reform we shall at no very distant time lose all our Colonies.

Mr. Bryn Roberts, M.P., speaking at Carnarvon on Tuesday, unfavourably criticized the Lloyd-George policy in regard to education.

Sir Arthur Lawley, Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, speaking on Saturday night at Homerton, described the character and aims of British administration in the Transvaal.

The Duke of Argyll last week opened the new buildings of the Young Men's Christian Association in Birmingham, erected at a cost of £37,000.

The Labour Market.—The monthly memorandum prepared by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade states that the proportion of unemployed at the end of September in the trade unions making returns was 6·8 per cent., as compared with 6·4 per cent. in August and 5·8 per cent. in September, 1903.

The Royal Agricultural Society.—Lord Middleton, president of this society, has issued an appeal to the members in which he states that a crisis has come in the history of the society which can only be surmounted by the united efforts of all its members and well-wishers. The heavy losses on recent shows have, with other causes, so crippled the society's finances that the council feel that they would not be justified in setting about the preparations for another show without an ample guarantee fund, to which members are asked to contribute.

The Unemployed.—At a conference of representatives of London boards of guardians last Friday, Mr. Long, President of the Local Government Board advocated co-operation between the local bodies all over London and outlined a scheme for this end.

The West India Committee, at a special meeting last week, passed a resolution declaring acceptance of the Royal charter of incorporation, which has been granted to them.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Budget statement was delivered on Tuesday.—Mr. Watson's motion of want of confidence in the Reid Ministry was defeated last week by 37 to 35.—The South Australian Government is taking measures to encourage cotton-growing in its Northern territory.

Canada.—Polling will take place in nearly all the constituencies on November 3. The great issues are tariff reform and the Trans-Continental railway question. Lord Minto spoke at a farewell banquet given him by the citizens of Montreal on the 13th.

South Africa.—Lord Roberts has been visiting Natal. There are now more whites employed at the Rand mines than ever before. Dr. Smartt, Commissioner of Railways in Cape Colony, speaking at Fort Beaufort said the Governments of all the South Africa colonies favoured preference, with a view to the consolidation and unification of the Empire.

Freights to South Africa.—"The Times" publishes an interim report issued by the conference of delegates from the South African colonies appointed to consider the subject of charges for ocean freights. The conference passed resolutions declaring the present rates enforced by the shipping ring to be excessive, and detrimental to the interests of South Africa, urging co-operation of the South African Governments, public bodies, and importers generally to secure reasonable and uniform rates, and submitting detailed proposals for that end, to which consideration is invited.

FOREIGN.

Bulgaria.—Our Correspondent, describing the Bulgarian military manoeuvres, says that the troops are, man for man, immeasurably superior to any army they are likely to encounter.

Chile.—A treaty of peace and friendship between Chile and Bolivia was signed on Monday.

France.—The Chambers reassembled on Tuesday after the summer recess.

Germany.—The Diet of Lippe-Detmold voted by ten votes to seven for the Bill regulating the Regency in the event of the death of the insane Prince Alexander. The Bill failed to pass because a two-thirds majority was necessary.—Telegraphic communication with South-West Africa has been restored and unfavourable reports have reached Berlin. The defection of Hendrik Witboi is regarded as foreshadowing a general rising of the Hottentots In the south.

Italy.—A decree is published dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, and fixing November 6 and 13 for the elections.

Mr. Carnegie's Palace of Peace.—After nearly two years' dealy, the Dutch Government has decided to purchase as a site for the Palace of Peace, of which Mr. Carnegie has offered to defray the cost, a plot of land between The Hague and Scheveningen.

Portugal.—The Ministry has resigned, the King having refused his consent to an adjournment of Parliament. A new Progressive Cabinet has been formed.

The War.—A great battle, designated the battle of the Sha-ho by Marshal Oyama, has been in progress since Sunday, October 9, General Kuropatkin's southward movement was speedily checked and counter-attacks by the Japanese compelled the Russians to retire form various advanced positions, losing many guns and hundreds of prisoners. In the course of the fighting on the 16th a Japanese force lost 14 guns. About 9,000 Russian dead had already been found several days ago. The Russian forces engaged are estimated by the Japanese at about 200,000 infantry 26,000 cavalry, and 950 guns. Marshal Oyama, in a telegram of October 18, says the enemy's force seems to be gradually diminishing, though detachments are still active. On the night of 17th the Russians made a frontal attack on the Centre Army, which was completely repulsed. The Russians were busily intrenching opposite the centre and left of the Left Army. Reports from the Russian side also indicate a pause in active operations.—A correspondent with General Oku says the Japanese have advanced to within ten miles of Mukden,—General Sakharoff on the 19th reported a capture of two Japanese field-guns. The Baltic Fleet passed through the Kattegat on the 19th.

Obituary.—The King of Saxony; the Princess of the Asturias; Mr. Furse, A.R.A.; Mr. Hopwood Recorder of Liverpool; Vice-Admiral Vansittart; the Bishop of Chota Nagpur; Sir G. Elliot, of Norwich; Mr. Charles Morton; Major-General J. H, Thornton; Sir Astley Paston-Cooper.—"Times."

GERMANY AND THE TIBETAN TREATY.

THE following is the text of the message sent by the Peking Correspondent of the "Times", to which attention has been drawn:—For the past month I have been travelling through the provinces of Shan-si and Ho-nan, and returned to Peking to learn that China, yielding to her fears of complications with other treaty Powers, has not yet ratified the Tibetan treaty. There has been a campaign in the native Press against the treaty, led by the Peking native newspaper which is subsidized by the German Legation and owned by the same proprietary which publishes the official native newspaper of Kiao-chau, subsidized and censored by the Germans. Ignoring the fact that China herself has encouraged the British Mission and has given evidence in her Imperial edicts and otherwise of her helplessness in Tibet, these papers attack the treaty on the ground that the indemnity is excessive and that some of its articles, at any rate as published, derogate from the sovereign powers of China.

Immediately after the publication of the text in the local papers the German Minister went to the Wai-wu-pu and inquired if the terms stated were authentic. The Wai-wu-pu admitted their substantial correctness. The German Minister then observed that Article IX. if ratified by China would bring her into conflict with the treaty Powers, since it gave the British prescriptive rights in an integral portion of the Chinese Empire. He asked if China had given her assent. The Wai-wu-pu replied that she had not done so. There was no formal protest, but since then, by insidious influences, the German Legation has led the Chinese to fear that, should China ratify the treaty as it stands, Germany might demand similar prescriptive rights in the province of Shan-tung. Although no such threat was conveyed direct to them by the German Legation, the Chinese have received this impression, and now fear that similar demands might be made by France in Yun-nan and, curiously enough, by Japan in Fo-kien. The Russian and French Legations have also been counselling China to withhold her consent from the treaty. The German Minister is especially active, and has been endeavouring, with some success, to influence even the Italian and American Ministers against the treaty. As a result of all this opposition, China, who has throughout the expedition acted correctly in supporting British action, and who, if unfettered, would gladly authorize the Amban to sign the treaty, finds herself in this predicament, that by withholding her assent she does not annul the treaty, while by giving her assent she proclaims her sovereignty, for she knows that it was a graceful concession to her that she should be asked to give her approval to the treaty at all.

The activity of the German Legation is purely mischievous, for the Power that in deference to the wishes of Russia affirmed on March 15, 1901, that Manchuria was exempt from the provisions of the Anglo-German Agreement, and that Germany had no interests in Manchuria worth mentioning and regarded its future with the utmost indifference, can have no conceivable interest whatever in Tibet except to endeavour to embarrass England and make mischief between her and Russia.

China has now appointed Tang Shao-yi, an enlightened Cantonese official, a graduate of Yale, special Imperial Commissioner at Lhasa. He will, provided the Indian Government consents to receive him, proceed to Calcutta and there confer with the Viceroy in the hope of obtaining some modification of the treaty that would save China's face, and then after the winter would continue his mission to Lhasa, where he may supplant the present Amban. Tang Shao-yi was for years the right-hand man both in Korea and China of the Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, and no one knows better than this able man how shadowy is the power of China in Tibet.

Germany loses no opportunity of attacking the British position in China, and just as she was able to cause an alteration in the terms of the Anglo-Chinese convention regarding the shipment of coolies to South Africa in British bottoms, so she intends to make capital out of any modification in the terms of the Tibetan treaty which the British Government may agree to. It is hoped here that the action of the British Government will defeat this purpose.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" ventures to question the accuracy of our Peking Correspondent's information regarding the action of the German Minister in Peking in endeavouring to prevent the ratification of the Tibet Treaty. It describes this account of the situation as "not only improbable, but as a conjecture of which the object is clear." The Berlin journal nevertheless adds:—

"If, however, the German Minister . . . Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein has actually succeeded in influencing the representatives of other Powers to such an extent as to enable them to alter their original views in favour of his opinion, the diplomatic skill of our envoy would merit the highest recognition and he would have fulfilled in the most perfect manner his duty to his to fatherland."

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

A GERMAN COMMENT.

Germany's uncalled-for interference in the Thibetan Question by trying at Peking to thwart the ratification by China of the Treaty with Great Britain answers, as the 'Times' correspondent, says justly, "the double purpose of proclaiming to the Chinese the complete community of German and Russian interests, and of serving as a possible lever for extorting further concessions in Shan-tung." In another direction there seems to be a desire to arouse public opinion against Great Britain. In the latter case it is with regard to Persia, for the announcement of a British commercial expedition being about to set out for Persia is attracting the attention of the German Press, Thus, the "Preussische Zeitung", discusses the Persian Question at some length, and says that the Shah ought to be "rather sceptical concerning the pretended 'scientific' character of the expedition." Moreover, the journal referred to is of opinion that any progress made by Great Britain in Persia, will be impeded by Russia, whose prestige in Persia is so great, that only very grave considerations could lead the Shah to cease taking Russia's wishes into account. "It is astonishing that Russia should not have been able to turn to better account its railway monopoly in Persia, for that excellent trumpcard permits Russia to maintain easily its preponderant position, and also to prevent British influence from gaining ground."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from al Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	3	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	2	2	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli...............	0	1	5
Water Division...............	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	6	8	88
Same date last year	14	11	87

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade......	2	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	4	1	10
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi...............	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	2	1	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion...... ..	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli...............	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	4
Hospitals...............	0	0	11
Total.........	9	4	81
Total plague deaths to date...	277,415	229,313	
Same date last year	5	4	74

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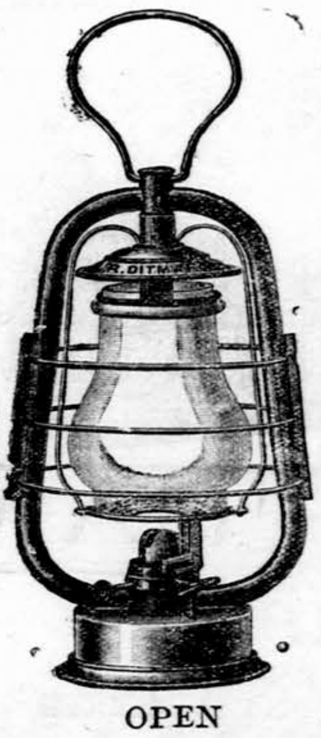

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is very serviceable in hot climates as a preventive of prickly-heat and other irritation of the skin. It is pleasantly perfumed and contains 10% Crystal Carbolic.
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The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield, Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37 got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Robert Bake, Esq., Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: "............The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable......."

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.
TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Feverr, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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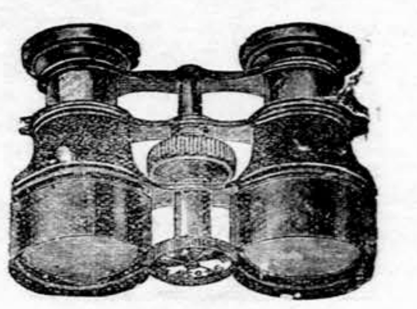

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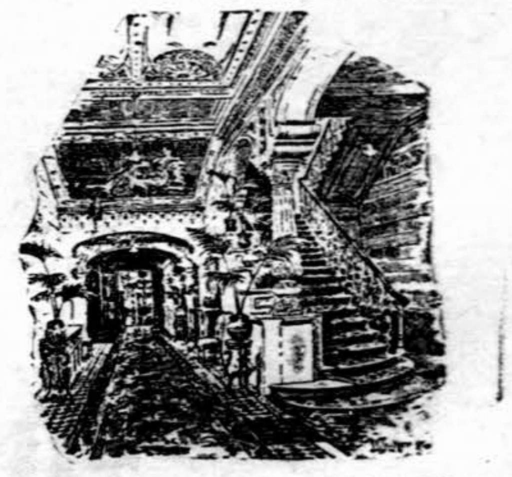

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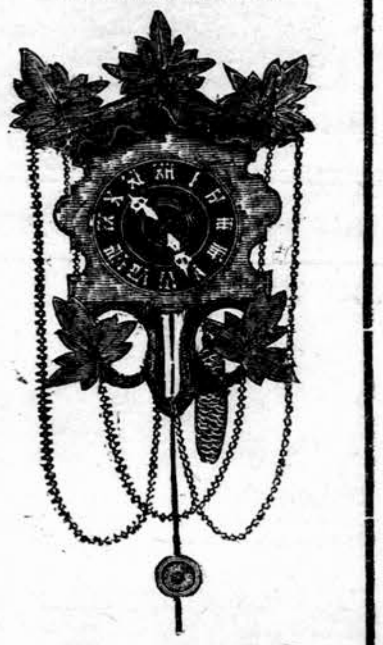

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A very handsome bracket exact to illustration, artistically carved and stained wood.

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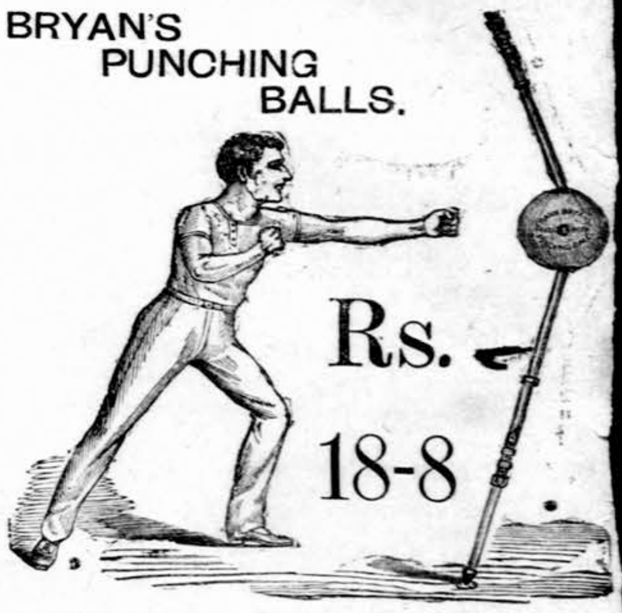

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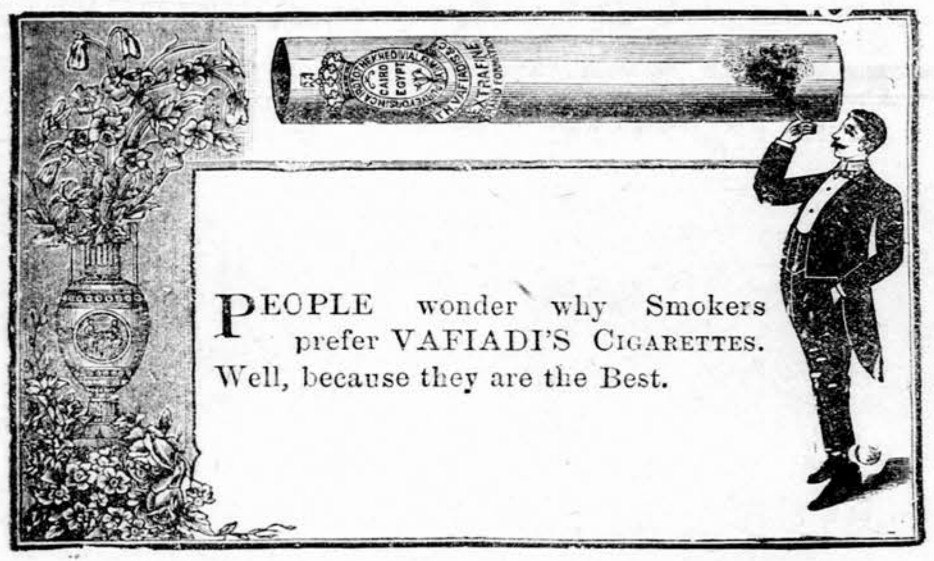

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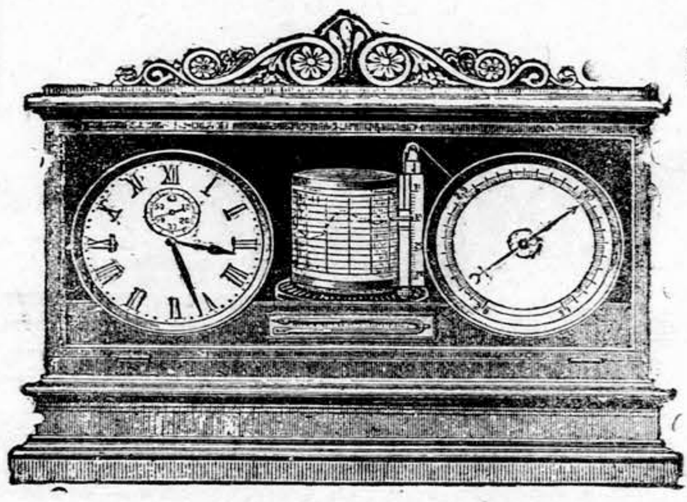

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